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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXV NO. 294 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Puppet Republic For North China?

New Authority Under Japanese Control

SEQUEL TO FALL OF NANKING

Eden Takes Grave View Of Far Eastern Situation

PEIPING, December 13.

According to information, believed to be reliable, a Republic known as the Republic of the North China is to be established with Mr. Tsaokon, the former Premier, as the President, Mr. Wu-Pei-Fu, as the Vice-President and Mr. Chihsieh Yuan as the Premier and War Minister.

It is pointed out that any such new regime must necessarily be the result of Japanese initiative and under Japanese protection and control.—Reuter.

JAP ATTACK ON BRITISH SHIPS

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The attacks on British Shipping in the Yangtse was the subject of a statement in the House of Commons by Mr. Anthony Eden, whose remark that the seriousness of the incidents needed no emphasis, was greeted with cheers. Mr. Eden added, but in view of the grave issues involved, he hoped the House would not ask him to make a further statement that day.

Maj. Attlee asked if Mr. Eden had been in consultation with the United States Government regarding these repeated attacks.

Mr. Eden replied in the affirmative.—Reuter.

NANKING HEADQUARTERS CAPTURED

TOKIO, Dec. 13.

The Chinese National Government Headquarters at Nanking was occupied by the Japanese Troops at 11/00 according to a message from Shanghai. Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek's official residence, the War Office and the Central Military Cadets School were occupied two hours earlier.

WIPED OUT BY FIRE.

Chinese remnants, who stiffly resisted on the Purple Mountain were wiped out by the fire which the Japanese started at the base of the mountain. Fanned by a gale within two hours the mountain sides were enshrouded in flames.

The Japanese claim that two Cantonese divisions were annihilated in the Southern Quarter of Nanking and assert that Chinese troops attempting to cross the Yangtze were furiously attacked by the Air Force, which claims to have sunk four large vessels and many junks killing thousands of Chinese troops.—Reuter.

Furious Resistance

SHANGHAI, Dec. 13.

The Japanese are still encountering furious resistance at Nanking but the Chinese are being slowly driven back.—Reuter.

NANKING COMPLETELY OCCUPIED

SHANGHAI, Dec. 13.

General Matsui's Headquarters have announced the complete occupation of Nanking at sunset.

JAPANESE BOMB U. S. GUNBOAT AND OIL TANKER

SHANGHAI, Dec. 13.

Japanese 'planes bombed and [illegible] United States' Gunboat "Panay" between Nanking and Wuhu.

A Reuter telegram from Washington states:—

The Navy Department announces that the United States' river gunboat "Panay" has been sunk. A standard oil tanker is also reported to have been sunk.

Ten persons are believed to have lost their lives on the "Panay." Fifty-five survivors were taken ashore and some of them are badly wounded, according to radio reports.

Those aboard the boat are reported to include two Secretaries of the United States' Embassy at Nanking.

CAPTURE OF SOUTHERN NANKING

The Japanese force which captured the Kwanghwa and Chunghwa gates in Nanking is in complete command of the entire southern part of the city walls, announce the Japanese Military authorities.

It is further added that the Japanese naval units are advancing up the Yangtse river and exchanging fire with the Chinese batteries at Wulungshan, a few miles below Nanking.

Japanese army units which are inside the city walls, have overcome the stubborn resistance and attacks of the Chinese and in the street fighting are steadily pushing back the Chinese to the northern sector of the city, claims a communique. By 8 p. m. 61 Chinese soldiers, including one officer were reported to have surrendered themselves to the Japanese troops outside the east wall.

Soon after the expected fall of Nanking, it is officially announced that a Regional Government will be established here, according to a semi-official Japanese source. In anticipation of the fall of Nanking the Peace Maintenance Commission here has decorated the streets.

School children have been informed that their absence from official celebrations will be taken to indicate that their parents are communists.—Reuter.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE FEARED

British And American Ships Rush To Spot

Latest message from Washington states:

"Panay" is reported to have fired several rounds from anti-aircraft guns at the attacking 'plane. Among the survivors is Commander Hughes, with a broken leg, nine Americans, including four Embassy officials and [illegible] known to have been aboard "Panay."

(Continued on page 7 col. 6.)

Death-Blow To Collective Security

Italy And Germany Will Now March On Their Own Way To Peace

BERLIN, Dec. 13.

The official statement regarding the League which is the chief story in this morning's press, generally emphasises that the League's policy of "Collective security" has utterly failed and that Germany and Italy will henceforth march on their own road to peace.

The "Voelkischer Beobachter" says that the process of recovery of national-minded States is progressing in spite of Geneva.

The German announcement is addressed especially to those circles, who still believe that they might begin discussions with Germany and hold out promises on condition that Germany returned to the League.—Reuter.

GOOD-BYE TO PROSPECT OF COLLABORATION

GENEVA, Dec. 13.

The German declaration has impressed the League circles much more unfavourably and disagreeably than the Italian withdrawal.

The declaration is regarded as a manifestation of a systematic and settled policy, which seems to bar the possibility of any future collaboration with the League, also as furnishing proof that Italy's action was taken under German and Japanese persuasion.—Reuter.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

NEW STORY: "TERROR KEEP"

Begins To-morrow.

ITALY AND GENEVA

Severance From League Need Not Bar Her From I. L. O.

MADRAS, Dec. 13

"Although Italy quits the League it is still possible to retain her connection with the International Labour Office just as Japan" said Mr. Harold Butler, Director of I. L. O. who arrived here to-day, interviewed by the Associated Press, at the Government House this afternoon.

Mr. Butler scrupulously avoided discussions on political questions. He said there was a more tranquil Europe and conditions of Labour and unemployment figures were better than last year, all these pointing out to a brighter future.

INDIA FORGES AHEAD.

Referring to India he said though India was a new industrial country problems of Labour, namely, child labour, hours of work, wages, etc., were all fundamentally the same but he was gratified to learn the Government of India had done a good deal in the matter of Labour legislation and that various Provincial Governments were also having an elaborate programme for industrial development of the country.

He said the main object of his tour of India was more to learn than to teach.—A. P.

A security of Rs. 300 has been demanded by the District Magistrate, Lahore, from Mr S. D. Varmani, who had filed a declaration for a daily paper entitled "Hamari Shikyat."

No Allegiance To Govt.

Major Attlee's Reply To Motion Of Censure: Question Dropped

LONDON, Dec. 13.

In the House of Commons, Maj. Attlee made a personal statement regarding the vote of censure against him. He said that on the basis of inaccurate newspaper reports, the motion was placed on the order paper, attacking his honour and charging him with breach of faith.

Maj. Attlee explained that he went to Spain at the invitation of the Spanish Prime Minister. His views on the Spanish question were well-known and he would continue to do all he could to persuade the people of this country to share his views on the justice of the cause of the Spanish Government.

Although the Leader of the Opposition, Maj. Attlee said that he was a private member and owed no allegiance to the Government. He made no excuse nor apologised for any action regarding his visit to Spain

The Prime Minister suggested that the House should accept the statement. There was no further comment.—Reuter

BAN ON PROCESSIONS IN EAST END

LONDON, Dec. 13.

In the House of Commons, Sir Samuel Hoare announced that the period of prohibition of political processions in East End, London would be renewed for a further three months.—Reuter.

ULTIMATUM FROM ANDAMANS

CALCUTTA, December 13.

In connection with special representation said to have been made by the political prisoners in the Andamans to Mahatma Gandhi and to the Government, in which they were stated to have held out a threat to resort to hunger strike again unless their demands were immediately met, the "Hindusthan Standard" understands that the Andamans prisoners have now decided to go on hungerstrike on the 16th instant if they do not receive a satisfactory reply to their representation from the Government or from Gandhiji by that date.—A.P.

U. S. Concerned Over Japan's New Battleships

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

The United States Government is studying repeated reports that Japan is building three monster battleships, according to the Washington correspondent of the "New York Times."—Reuter

METAL WORKERS' VICTORY

POONA, Dec. 13.

As a sequel to the successful negotiations conducted by Mr. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A., (Central), the strike of about 500 metal (brass and copper) workers, which started on the 2nd inst., is being immediately called off says a statement issued by the Secretary of the Strike Committee.

It adds that nearly 33-1/3 per cent increase in the wages has been agreed to by the employers.

At a meeting of the strikers held this evening Mr. Gadgil explained the terms of the settlement.—A P

EIGHT INJURED IN FIRING ON BUS

HAIFA, Dec 13.

Eight persons were injured, four seriously, when a Jewish bus was heavily fired on near Nazareth.—Reuter.

Increase In Wages Would Be Disastrous

MILLOWNERS' FIRM ATTITUDE

Evidence Before Textile Enquiry Committee

Representatives of the Bombay Millowners' Association were examined by the Textile Wages Inquiry Committee on Monday when examination of witnesses was commenced.

Interesting particulars were disclosed by the witnesses in the course of examination by members of the Committee. There was no attempt to deny that the industry was doing comparatively well as a result of the rushing position in cotton and cloth market and Mr. Maloney went so far as to say that the production was almost on a par with that of 1927. He admitted that in that year there were 85 mills working in the City, as against only 64 to-day.

The Millowners' representatives, however, contended that the present favourable condition was not likely to continue long and that there could be no question of immediate increase in wages as whatever advantage was seemed would go to make up for past losses and for re-equipping the machinery.

Sir Homi Modi said that an increase in wages would be disastrous to the industry. He, however, admitted that there was always a process of temporary adjustments in wages in particular mills without committing the owners to any policy of general increase.

He discounted the contention that widespread night-shift work was necessarily a sign of the prosperity of the industry as the mills had worked on night shifts even during depression. He stated that night shift was resorted to as a measure of reduction of the cost of production.

PRESENT TURN OVER EQUALS 1927 LEVEL

The Bombay Textile Labour Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay commenced its public enquiry on Monday at the Town Hall, with Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram in the Chair. The representatives of the Bombay Millowners' Association were examined at length. This is the preliminary enquiry to find out if the present condition of the Textile Industry justified an increase in the wages of the textile labourers.

"We are dealing with very complicated and at the same time very delicate questions and there is no doubt that there are two points of view in regard to many of these matters but it will be the endeavour of the Committee to appreciate both the points of view and to that end it also expects that while each side stresses its own point of view it would be taking into consideration to the extent it can, what the other party may have to say. Probably that kind of attitude would not only help the Committee to come to a proper decision but it will also be probably in the interests of both the Mill Industry as well as the workers."

With the above remarks from the Chairman of the Enquiry Committee the formal examination of witnesses commenced.

The Enquiry Committee consists of Messrs V. L. Mehta, D. R. Gadgil and S. A. Brelvi with Mr. Deshpande as the Secretary. The advisers of the Committee are Messrs Sakarlal Balabhai; S. D. Saklatvala, R. A Khedgiker and K. Desai.

The Millowners' Association had sent a reply to the questionnaire issued by the Committee which has already been published in the papers.

MILLOWNERS' CASE

The witnesses on behalf of the Millowners' Association were: Mr. D. M. Khatau, the Chairman of the Association; Sir Homi Mody, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Messrs F. Stones, T. V. Badley and T. Maloney.

Replying to the Chairman of the Committee Sir H. P. Mody stated that the present position of the industry could by no means be stated to be in a prosperous condition. There were signs of its returning to normality. The sale of cloth since 1933 had no doubt increased though it had fluctuated in between. The cost of living since then had certainly gone up though he could not say it had been a progressive rise. One could say from the index of production that there had been a change for the better Yes. There had been a considerable increase in night shift working. But increased activity should not be taken as an increase in the profits also. Night shifts only helped in reduction in the cost of production.

Replying to another question Mr. F. Stones stated that since 1933 there had been a progressive introduction of efficiency schemes and no doubt that also had to be taken into consideration.

ADJUSTMENTS, THERE CAN BE

Explaining their reply that an immediate general increase in wages would only be justified if the profits of the industry were more substantial, Sir H. P. Mody stated that the present state of affairs should continue longer if an increase in wage could be thought of. But there could be adjustments made here and there and there could not be a general increase in wages by either a fixed figure or percentage.

Replying to another question from the Chair, Sir Homi stated that now the surplus due to the fall in the price of cotton should be used would depend on how substantial would be the surplus.

The condition in Ahmedabad was better than in Bombay. Explaining this position Sir Homi said that it was due to disastrous sporadic and unjustified strikes in Bombay. Crores of rupees had been lost by the industry due to those strikes which were without any justification.

WHAT NIGHT SHIFT MEANS

Replying to Mr. V. L. Mehta, Sir Homi Mody stated that during the last few years 38 mills had either been scrapped or gone into liquidation.

Mr. F. Stones stated that the price of machinery had gone up since 1933 by about 8 to 20 per cent There certainly had been a

(Continued on Page 12 Col. 4)

FRENCH PRESS ON ITALY'S DECISION

PARIS, Dec. 13.

Signor Mussolini's announcement is considerably criticised in the French press. 'Epoque" says Signor Mussolini has divided the world into two box blocks but he has lost hope of intimidating England and France

"Excelsior" says it was vaguely hoped that Italy's negative decision would have some positive counterpart in the form of suggestions to reform the League but Signor Mussolini abandoned the plan

"Le Populaire" says by the Rome gesture, the temperature of Europe has risen several degrees.—Reuter.

HEAVY SELLING IN LIRA

Italian Authorities Step In And Cause Recovery

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Possibly in anticipation of Sgr. Mussolini's speech, possibly owing to the increasing nervousness concerning Italy's economic position, there has been fairly heavy selling in Lira in the last few days. The Italian authorities did not prevent the rate depreciating on Saturday and did not operate to-day till the Lira had weakened to 95.37 to a pound, compared with 94.97 last week.

AUTHORITIES STEP IN.

The authorities then stepped in causing a recovery to 95.06. The market is somewhat mystified that the authorities did not intervene sooner, especially as such a task was very easy owing to the narrowness of the market, resulting from Italian control of foreign exchange.

The weakness of the Lira has been accompanied by a crop of rumours that Italy may alter parity, call in banknotes "etcetera."

Moreover, the internal price level is rising rapidly, while the unfavourable balance of trade in the first ten months of 1937 is nearly double that of the corresponding period last year.—Reuter.

Withdrawal Won't Affect European Situation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

Well informed circles opine that the withdrawal of Italy will not materially affect the European situation but only puts a formal basis to the condition existing for 18 months.—Reuter

STOP PRESS

AUSTRIA LOYAL TO LEAGUE

VIENNA, Dec. 13.

An authoritative statemment that Austria does not consider modifying its League policy in view of Italy's leaving the League is contained in the "Neuigkeits-Weltblatt", the organ of Dr. Schuschnigg. It says that there is no reason why Austria should become unfaithful to its loyalty and depart from Geneva Austria and Hungary will be in the formative link between European powers, inside and outside the League.—Reuter

U. S. DEMANDS COMPENSATION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

President Roosevelt has conveyed to the Emperor of Japan an expression of his deep regret at the bombing of "Panay". Simultaneously, the United States Government have transmitted to the Japanese Government a demand for full compensation, apologies and guarantees against a repetition of such attack.—Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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A highly cultured Muslim youth of exalted rank and of noble tradition, aged 25, wants young, accomplished and fair-looking, refined bride, between the age of 18-20 to finance him for Higher Aeronautical Training. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply to Box No. 9485, "Bombay Chronicle".

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted immediately Accounts Clerk. Pay Rs. 40 per mensem. Cash Security of Rs. 300 essential. Apply Bravos Limited, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (9509)

Wanted matrics, non-matrics, Lawyers, Doctors, Engineers, Overseers, Graduates, Teachers and Draftsman to consult Hastings & Co., Fatehpuri, Delhi. (9511)

Wanted one Trained Gujrati Senior experienced teacher and two Graduates, one with Science and the other with English. Pay for the Graduates Rs. 50/5/60. Knowledge of Gujrati essential. Apply with testimonials to under-signed. Dewan, Dhrol State, Dhrol (Kthiawar). (7414)

Wanted an experienced Matron and Ayahs for a Hindu Foundling Home in Bombay. Apply to Box No. 7471, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted for Pilgrim ship qualified Mohammedan doctor, salary Rs. 125/150 according experience, also compounder, salary Rs. 50/60. Bombay residents only need apply Box No. 9506, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a fully qualified Nurse and Midwife registered, the Bombay Nurses and Midwives and Health Visitors Council, Bombay. Salary Rs. 50—2—60. Quarters free. Apply with copies of testimonials and certificates to the Honorary Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Dispensary Committee, Ahmedabad. Ahmedabad, 6th December, 1937. (7439)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Ex-Service man can work in any capacity:—Electrician, Storekeeper, Clerk, Yarn Testing Master, Salesman, etc., etc. Any reasonable salary will be accepted. Excellent references furnished. Please write to:—K. M. Kaul, C/o S. C. Joshi, Esqr., M.A., LL.B., Soman Building, Girgaon, Bombay, No. 4.

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let Immediately spacious Flat, First Floor, for Office purpose at Hamam Street. Rent. Rs. 150. Please apply Messrs. Tarachand Pursram Jewellers, 63, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. (7443)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Sole Agents for an established product extensively used by Government and Railway Departments. Post Box 481, Bombay. (9501)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

For Sale—3rd Class Political Uniform Levee and Mess Dress Chest 42." Apply Administrator-General of Bengal, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. (7459)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

P. W. D.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in the Office of the undersigned on MONDAY, the 20th December, 1937, up to 4 p.m. (S. T.) for Re-conditioning the Workshop Block (South Wing) of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay. Approximate cost Rs. 11,000.

Full particulars and copies of tender forms may be obtained from—

B. P. JAGTAP,
The Executive Engineer,
Presidency,
Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
(7472)

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of LOUIS VINTOOR FERNANDES of Juhu, Irla, South Salsette Indian Christian Inhabitant, residing at the time of his death at Juhu, Irla, South Salsette ..... Deceased.

PETRONILLA FERNANDES, widow of Louis Vintoor Fernandes, the deceased abovenamed, of Juhu, Indian Christian Inhabitant, residing at Juhu, Irla, South Salsette one of the Executors mentioned in the Will of Louis Vintoor Fernandes, deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration with Will annexed.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 20th day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Thirty-Seven and in the First year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and
Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI,
The 20th day of November, 1937.
Messrs. JOSHI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
7476.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between Shapurji Dossabhoy Billimoria and Sorabji Burjorji Tata, carrying on business as manufacturers and sellers of dyes, colours and chemicals and dyeing contractors under the names and styles of "Tata Billimoria & Co." and "R. & M. Colour Co." at Bombay, Cawnpore and Amritsar has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 4th day of December, 1937, so far as concerns the said Sorabji Burjorji Tata who retires from the said firm.

All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by the said Shapurji Dossabhoy Billimoria, who will continue to carry on the said business under the said names and styles.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1937.

S. D. BILLIMORIA,
SORABJI B. TATA.
(7482)

KIRLOSKAR BROTHERS, LIMITED, KIRLOSKARVADI, (Aundh State).

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held in the NEW SAMAJ MANDIR, opposite the Business Office of the Company at KIRLOSKARVADI (Aundh State) on Thursday, the 30th December, 1937 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st July, 1937.
(2) To elect Directors in the place of Mr. Damodar Hari Ranade and Khan Saheb Haji Ahmed Kasam who retire by rotation and are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th December, 1937 to 7th January, 1938, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
KIRLOSKAR SONS & CO.,
Managing Agents.
KIRLOSKARVADI, (Aundh State)
5th December, 1937.
7475.

THE OKHA SALT WORKS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on 29th December, 1937, at the Registered Office, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Accounts for the year ending 31st July, 1937.
2. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. J. C. Setalvad, R. Scherer and J. Vonesch, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th December, 1937, to 31st December, 1937, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Directors,
KAPILRAM, LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th December, 1937.
(7477)

S. S. "MUKO MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 11th December, 1937, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed. Consignments of Tallow shipped per M. S. "Melbourne Maru" from New Zealand Ports have also arrived per this steamer.

N. MATSURA.
Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 592 OF 1937.

Re: PARMANANDAS BHAGWANDAS, carrying on business in the name of Parmanandas & Co., as Stationery and Cutlery Merchants at 174, Abdul Rahman Street, Bombay .....A Debtor.

Ex parte: MOOHANDAS HASSASING ..Petitioning Creditor.

On the 13th day of December, 1937, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 13th day of December, 1937.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.
(7483)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1798 of 1937.

PANDIT MANEK SHARMA VIDYARAM, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of himself and all other creditors of Ambashanker Narayan ..... Plaintiff.

vs

(1.) AMBASHANKER NARAYAN, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant at present residing at Valoti via Billimora in the territories of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda and (2.) AMBASHANKER NARAYAN (3.) CHHAGANLAL DAHYABHAI DESAI, (4.) MANILAL KALABHAI NAIK and (5.) RAMSHANKER BHURAMAL, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, the defendant No. 2 at present residing at Valoti via Billimora; the defendant No. 3, residing at Lamington Road outside the Fort; defendant No. 4 residing at Andheri Bombay suburban district and defendant No. 5, residing at Hanuman lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, the defendants Nos. 2 to 5 as trustees under a Deed of Settlement, dated 31st October, 1928. ..... Defendants.

To,

The Creditors of Ambashanker Narayan, the first defendant abovenamed

Sirs,

Pursuant to the order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Somjee in chambers on the 12th day of November, 1937, Notice is hereby given under Order I rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure to all the creditors of Ambashanker Narayan, the first defendant herein that the plaintiff has instituted the above suit against the said Ambashanker Narayan and others on behalf of himself and all other creditors of the said Ambashanker Narayan praying for the following reliefs:—

(a) that it may be declared that the Deed of Assignment dated 1st December 1934 transferring the life interest reserved to the 1st defendant under the said Deed of Settlement is void and of no effect as against the plaintiff and all other creditors of the said 1st defendant.
(b) that it may be declared that the said 1st defendant is still entitled to the said life interest and to recover the income and profits of the said trust property under the Deed of Settlement dated 31st October, 1928.
(c) that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit some fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver of the income and profits of the said trust property with powers to invest the same and with all other powers under O. 40 r. 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
(d) that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th defendants their servants and agents may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from dealing with or disposing off the income and profits of the said trust property.
(e) that the said defendants may be ordered to pay the plaintiff's costs of this suit.
(f) and for such other and further reliefs as this Hon'ble Court may deem just and proper under the circumstances of this suit.

AND TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 14th day of February, 1938.

Dated this 29th day of November, 1937.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary &
Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
The 29th day of November 1937
Messrs. JHAVERY & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
7474.

Public Notices

KARACHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NOTICE

SPECIAL ENGINEER FOR THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF KARACHI.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Special Engineer for the Karachi Municipal Corporation on a salary ranging from Rs. 1,400 to Rs. 1,600 p.m. according to the standing and qualifications of the candidate plus a motor car allowance of Rs. 100 p.m. The appointment will be for a period of 5 years and the successful candidate will be required to execute an agreement for that period. The post is non-pensionable but leave will be granted according to Municipal Rules.

Applicants should possess a recognized degree in Engineering of an approved University or Institute and in addition must be Members (or Associated Members) of the Institute of Civil Engineers. The list of approved Universities and Institutes can be had on application. The Corporation have large Water and Drainage Schemes in hand and hence the candidate must possess experience for a period of at least 15 years in designing and executing schemes for water supply and drainage of a city with a population of not less than 2,00,000. Preference will be given to a candidate who has experience of executing drainage schemes on Snone's Ejector System.

The salary will commence from the date of joining the appointment in Karachi, but a single second class steamer or rail fare to Karachi will be paid.

Applications stating age and qualifications, with full particulars of experience in water supply and drainage and accompanied by a certificate of physical fitness from a registered medical practitioner and copies of testimonials and a recent photograph (which will not be returned) superscribed "APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT AS SPECIAL ENGINEER" should reach the Undersigned not later than the 15th February, 1938.

Canvassing directly or indirectly any member of the Corporation will be a disqualification.

CHIEF OFFICER,
Municipal Office,
Karachi, 10th December, 1937.
(7473)

TENDERS FOR ANNUAL CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF MEDICAL STORES, ETC. FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1938-1939.

THE OFFICER-IN-CHARGE, Government Medical Store Depot, Bellasis Road, Byculla Bombay, will receive tenders up to 12 noon on the 15th January, 1938, for the supply of (1) Surgical Instruments, Appliances, (2) Country drugs, Necessaries, (3) Tinware, (4) Empty Packing Cases, (5) Bottles, (6) Hamallage work and for (7) general repairs and nickel plating of Surgical Instruments, Medical and Surgical Appliances, etc., for the financial year commencing from 1st April 1938 to 31st March 1939.

Written applications should be made for tenders and Schedule forms ACCOMPANIED BY A TREASURY RECEIPT OF RS. 2 per set of each class

Further particulars may be obtained from the OFFICER-IN-CHARGE.

7395.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP MATERIALS at JHANSI, G. I. P. RLY., SUB-DEPOT, STORES.

Messrs BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G.I.P. Railway, (Bombay), sell by Public Auction at the above place on Monday, the 20th December, 1937, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) materials such as mixed saw-dust about 78,000 c. ft. a large lot cast iron pots, scrap, angles, fittings, cuttings and punchings, steel springs, W. I. & M. S. scrap, brake blocks, buffers, boiler tubes, rails, spikes, keys, washers, bolts and nuts, axles, a large lot steel tyres and wheels, bath-tubs, motor accessories, tools, pipes, tanks, rubber and leather scrap, casks, locks, hose pipes, lamps, frames, benches, furniture, files, kegs steel barrels timber scrap, bodies, iron scrap, electric materials, etc.

A deposit 10 per cent. in cash on each lot.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTIES at Bombay and Poona advertised to take place (TO-DAY), the 15th inst. has been POSTPONED sine-die.

BENNETT & CO.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, at an Auction Sale held by Messrs. Bennett and Co., under instructions from the Court Receiver appointed in High Court Mis. No. 50 of 1937, under the Judge's Order, dated the 10th day of August, 1937 and pursuant to a further Order made on the 15th day of October, 1937, in the matter of the Guardians and Wards Act VIII of 1890 and in the matter of the minor daughters of one Mamad Essa Chunawalla my client Mr. Moosa Cassam was the highest bidder for, and declared the Purchaser of the undermentioned property.

Any person or persons having any claim against or the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, waki or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land situate at Lady Hardinge Road, admeasuring 1413 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 1/154 and Cadastral Survey No. 544 of Mahim Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward No. 5611 (4) Street No. 87 C.

Dated this 13th day of December, 1937.

M. N. MANKAR,
Purchaser's Attorney.
7479.

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RIGHT OF PRIVATE DEFENCE UPHELD

Ratnagiri Sessions Court's Decision

(From Our Correspondent)
Ratnagiri, (By Mail).

Mahadeo Nandaji More, a Maratha landlord of Kandoshi, a village in Khed Taluka, District Ratnagiri, stood charged under Sec. 304. I.P.C. for having caused the death of one Bhamboo Kalnak Mahar, who had committed trespass into the field of the accused by taking his cattle into it and causing damage to the paddy crop and grass of the accused. The deceased Bhamboo along with two other companions had taken 14 heads of cattle into the field of the accused for grazing. The accused, on learning this went to the spot, saw the damage done to his property, remonstrated with the deceased for his mischievous act, but the deceased merely stood by in defiance against the protests of the accused. A scuffle ensued, and the deceased and accused exchanged stick blows. Two blows of the accused's stick fell on the head of the deceased, who fell down unconscious, and died a few hours later.

While acquitting the accused of the charge of culpable homicide, the Sessions Judge, Mr. Kaveeshwar, made a lucid exposition of the law of private defence. He observed in his judgment that the accused had two alternatives before him to run to the authorities for help against the wrongful act of the accused leaving his own property at the mercy of the latter or to offer resistance by actively defending his property, which he had a right to do. The deceased who was a strong man, also gave the accused three blows. In that scuffle, it is not possible for a man to weigh the pros and cons coolly like a bystander in order to inflict only the exact amount of injury. In the heat of the fight the accused gave him blows, which by accident fell on the head causing him to fall unconscious. The evidence, however, clearly showed that the accused had no intention of inflicting anything beyond simple hurt on the accused. He threfore merely exercised his right of private defence, and was not guilty of the offence with which he was charged.

FIRE IN RAJAPUR TALUKA

The house of Ganpat Bhiwa Girkar and two other houses and cowsheds were completely gutted by fire on December 2 last at about 2 P.M., causing a damage to property to the extent of about Rs. 2,000.

MARATHA LIGHT INFANTRY.

Sections of the Maratha Light Infantry from Belgaum are at present touring the Ratnagiri district. Some European military officers are accompanying them. The object of these tours is, it is said, to induce the younger generation especially of the warlike Maratha community to enter military service. The aid of several military pensioner is being requisitioned for this purpose.

As a result of this propaganda, some young men offered their services, and a selection of a few out of them was made.

HEAVY TAX ON FOREIGN MAKE CIGARETTES

Gwalior Encourages Swadeshi Tobacco

(From Our Correspondent).
UJJAIN, (By Mail).

The second session of Malva District Jain Youth Conference was held here under the presidentship of Sjt. Ratanlalji Bohra.

Resolutions were passed, demanding an Art School to provide employment to the unemployed Jain youths and widows, also a school for physical training of the youths, reception to the resolutions of All-India Murtipujak Jain Muni Sammelan passed in 1934 at Ahmedabad and request to Malva States for observing Lord Mahavir's Jayanti as public holiday.

The Government of Gwalior have imposed a heavy tax on Foreign make Cigarettes in order to encourage country tobacco. The price of a cigar packet here is annas five while in British India it is annas two and half only.

A tax will be levied on all the cotton bales being exported from Gwalior State. The rate will be annas eight per Bengali maund.

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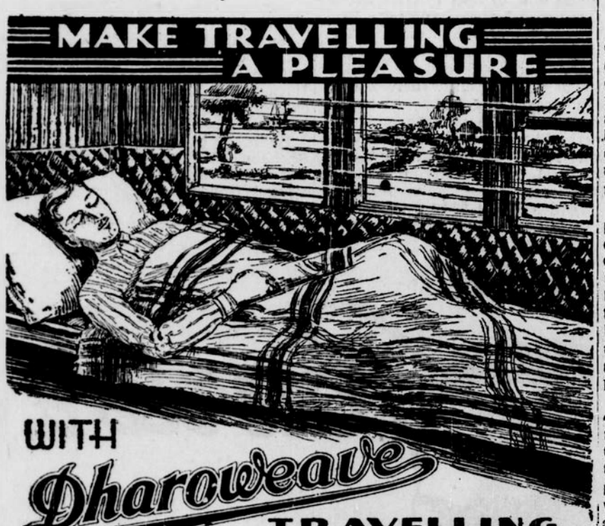

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(2) Messrs. HARBANS LAL & SONS, Inside Panchkuva Gate, Ahmedabad.

SICKNESS INSURANCE NOT POSSIBLE

Millowners Criticise Govt. Proposals

In the course of a Memorandum, submitted on behalf of the Indian Merchants Chamber to the Bombay Government, the Secretary of the Chamber, writes:—

Industrialists in this country have always been ready to welcome schemes benefiting their labour, and though there have been adverse criticisms against Indian employers as a class, it may be said that the record of India with regard to the observance, fulfilment and ratification of Conventions Recommendations passed by the International Labour Conference, is one of the brightest and best.

The proposed scheme of Social Insurance contains the salient characteristics of different sorts of measures which have been partly tried, partly experimented with and partly put into practice by some of the leading Western industrial countries. So far as the information of my Committee goes, the whole scheme as such acumbrated in your letter under reference has not been put into active operation in any other country.

Initiative Should Come From Central Government

It is not clear from the tenor of your letter if Government want the scheme to apply to all industries as such which at present come under the Indian Factories, Act, or to certain selected organised industries only.

My Committee are of opinion that such legislation should come with better grace from the Government of India.

While the Government of Bombay may be progressive in their ideas it must be realised that there are 11 Provinces in the country and in many provinces labour legislation may not go to the extent to which the proposals of the Government of Bombay might go.

In that case, industries of this Province will have a great handicap against them in relation to industries in other provinces.

My Committee may be allowed to point out that proposals with regard to sickness insurance, etc., bear directly and intimately on the wages and will tend to raise the wages. The textile industry being at present one of the leading organised industries in this Presidency, it stands to reason what while this enquiry is going on at present, no other questions should be brought forward which might be likely to confuse the issue.

Contribution of Employers

My Committee are afraid that Government have issued this letter without a sufficient and adequate consideration of all the factors involved. Thus, for instance, it is suggested in your letter under reference that the contribution of the employers may be 3 to 4 weeks' wages of their employees.

This will amount to about 8-1/4 per cent, as against only 1 per cent which, to the information of my Committee, is paid as contribution by British employers. My Committee are informed that in England the contribution of both employers and employees is about 5d. cash per week on a general average of wages of £2 per week.

Again, the share of the employers' contribution, viz. three to four weeks' wages, is disproportionately high as compared to the proposed share of the employees' contribution, viz. 10 days' wages. As far as my Committee are aware, in no other country are the two shares kept so uneven.

In those countries schemes of rationalisation in recent years have helped much to reduce the cost of production; schemes of rationalisation have not been looked with favour by labour here due to misapprehensions and Indian industries cannot be said to have the benefits of similar efforts here.

Govt. In Hurry.

In this connection, my Committee cannot help observing that while Government appear to be in a hurry to promote all sorts of labour schemes as soon as possible and get industries to accept them, they themselves are proposing to effect retrenchment in the salaries even of their low-paid staff. My Committee hope, however, that in view of the immense difficulties which are pointed out by them, as well as by the Committee of sister Associations, Government will be pleased to stay their hand and not to inflict any burdens upon industries which may act as a handicap in the way of their progress and prosperity.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

A verdict of "death caused by Asphyxiation due to accidental choking of her throat as she playfully swallowed a small celluloid ball," was recorded by the Coroner at an inquest held on the body of three-year-old daughter of Mr. James William Malone, General Manager of Morris Industries (India) Ltd., living near Worli Sea Face.

COOLY'S FATAL FALL WHILE COLOUR-WASHING.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death caused by shock from fracture of the skull due to an accidental fall while colour-washing at Javeri Building, Grant Road, at an inquest on the body of one Vishram Ganu Londe.

On the 11th instant, Vishram, while working on the third floor of of the building, fell down. He later died in J. J. Hospital.

Tram Driver On Murder Charge

Aslam Khan Abdul Rahim, a tram driver, was arrested last evening by the Lamington Road police on a charge of murdering one Vaidaratan Rallaram Bhatia, a 28-year-old jobber.

The accused was produced before the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, and was ordered to be remanded into police custody till 27th December.

Bridegroom Disappears Just Before Ceremony

BOMBAY: Monday.

Nearly 2,000 invitations were issued for a marriage ceremony, which was to have taken place yesterday evening in Bombay. Several prominent persons of the City had been invited for the happy occasion.

The bridegroom is the son of a well-known broker of Bombay.

The marriage, however, did not take place. Everything was in readiness and every body was present except the most wanted man of the day—the bridegroom.

He was present in the morning, but mysteriously disappeared at the time of the marriage ceremony.

People were despatched to all parts of the City in quest of the missing 'groom, but there was no trace of him, and he has not been found till to-day.

GOVERNOR PLEASED WITH MEHMEDABAD'S PROGRESS

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Governor of Bombay in the course of his reply to the address presented by the Mehmedabad Municipality this morning, said:—

I am interested to hear that you have undertaken a water supply scheme and that it is already in progress. This shows considerable enterprise on your part and will greatly lighten the work of obtaining the daily supply of water and should be a boon to the women.

It is very creditable to the Municipal Board that they spend so large a portion of their income on the dispensary.

It is a considerable achievement to have collected Rs. 15,000 for your High School building. I understand that the total sum required is Rs. 25,000 and I have no doubt that in due course this will be realised. Meanwhile arrangements are being made to transfer the land for the building. Secondary education is a matter for private or local effort and the way in which you have set to work to supply the money from local resources is most commendable.

E. B. Rly. Driver Averts Serious Danger

CALCUTTA, December 13.

What is believed to be an attempt at train wrecking has been brought to the notice of the Eastern Bengal Railway administration.

Due to the timely action of the driver, however, the incident did not result in any serious consequences and, although the passengers travelling by the train felt a heavy jerk, no one was injured.

It appears that, while a down passenger train was proceeding on the Santipur section, the driver noticed an object placed across the track about 150 yards ahead. He immediately pulled up the train and thus averted a serious accident. It was subsequently discovered that it was a log of wood and it is suspected that it had been placed there with a view to wrecking the train. The log was removed from the track and the train passed on.

No arrests so far reported.—A. P.

KHER ON WOMEN'S EDUCATION

Lays Foundation Stone Of Balika Vidyalaya

WHILE LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE SITARAM PODDAR BALIKA VIDYALAYA BUILDING AT FANASWADI ON MONDAY MORNING THE HON. MR. B. G. KHER PRIME MINISTER OF BOMBAY STRESSED THE NECESSITY OF FEMALE EDUCATION

Gaurishanker Ruyar, Srinivas Bagadka, Seth Baijnath Makharia and Raja Govindlal Shivlal were present on the occasion

The Premier said "I have the greatest pleasure in participating and to lay the foundation of this great Vidyalaya whose main object is not only to educate broaden and enlighten the youths in their march to progressive nation but to educate the ladies who are to be the mothers of future India and shoulder equal responsibility in this great institution thus started.

"I recapitulate the days of Dadabhai Nowroji and Bal Gangadhar Tilak when they tried their best to impart education to girls and at present about 25 institutions of the kind are required to achieve their goal and unless and until they also take part in education Social and other responsible affairs, the work begin will remain unfinished and the ideal uncherished. When you have money it is better thus the amount is utilised in proper time to serve its real purpose.

"In view of ladies in Spain and Europe who are working shoulder to shoulder with men in battle fields, I request you and my sisters to study the situation and be bold and courageous in taking the responsibility as mother and their country at large in real spirit. It is indeed a matter of regret and sorrow that practical education of the type required not imparted to our boys and girls and we are in such a precarious position that we are neither able to take part in any war or do anything to build up a nation. Such an education must be given up. Further more I regret to mention that party systems are still hanging around our necks. I leave the responsibility in the hands of our sisters to look ahead to solve the problem. We want Hindi and India.

NO MONEY FOR ANY IMPROVEMENTS

Governor's Reply To Kaira Municipality

Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay in the course of his reply to the address presented by the Kaira Municipality this morning said:—

I have just come from examining the damage done by floods in the river, and I appreciate your anxiety on that account. Erosion caused by floods in alluvial land is a very difficult problem, but I may say for your comfort that your case has been examined by the most competent authority and provision has been made in the budget for an instalment of the necessary defence works. The plans for the work to be carried out this year are now being completed, and it is to be hoped that these works will remove any further cause of alarm.

As for the construction of the bridge over the Vatrak, I know that this is a matter which concerns you closely. The position is that money for this purpose can only be obtained from the Petrol Fund which is controlled by the Government of India, and sanction for the construction of the bridge depends upon their agreement to the inclusion of the Bombay-Ahmedabad road in the list of trunk roads. The Local Government has applied for this, but the matter has not yet been settled

You have my sympathy with your desire for a playing field. It is one of the most important requirements of all towns. It seems doubtful whether Government will be able to find funds for levelling it, which is what you ask for, and I suggest that this is a work which might be carried out at a greatly reduced cost by co-operative effort in the town.

As to the moving of the Police Lines, this is a question bound up with the question of the transfer of the district headquarters from Kaira. No decision has been reached in this matter and, in view of the expense involve, I do not think you need fear an early removal. More than that I cannot say.

The Lyallpur Congress Committee has suspended Mr. Bachapal Singh and Lala Isher Das from the membership of the Executive Committee of the City Congress Committee and it has also recommended to the Punjab Provincial Congress to take disciplinary action against them.

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Interesting Position In Test Cricket

Mankad's Herculean Efforts To Save Disaster

Gover And Wellard Rout Indian Batsmen

A FIGHTING CHANCE FOR INDIA YET

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

As I said yesterday stout-hearted batting alone could save the Indian team from complete rout by Tennyson's Eleven. And there was a batting performance almost unparalleled in the history of 'Test' Cricket in this country and perhaps in the world.

HERO OF FIGHT

Vinoo Mankad was the hero of this unexampled fight. He went in to bat at the fall of the first wicket, Merchant, his skipper, having fallen a victim to Gover with only one run to his account and the total standing at 6.

VINOO MANKAD'S FEAT

Three more valuable wickets—those of Hindlekar, Amarnath and Saeed—had succumbed even before the arrears of the first innings namely 38 runs, had been wiped out. It was a terrible predicament the Jamnagar player was in. Many a stout heart would have quailed at this horrible calamity and surrendered his wicket in a tame manner.

MANKAD'S WONDERFUL FEAT.

But Mankad rose to the occasion in a magnificent way. Although the situation grew worse on Monday morning, he never flinched with the grit and resourcefulness worthy of a Trojan, he fought bravely every inch of the way and helped his side to gain a lead which had the possibility of victory within reach. No praise can be too high for the manner he stuck to his guns up to the last and for contributing not only the highest score of his side but almost half its total. Up to now it stands also higher than any other individual contribution on both sides in this match. For 252 minutes he held on to his wicket firmly against the tourists' strongest attacks—as a matter of fact, Gover is regarded as the fastest bowler in England to-day—and compiled 88 runs including seven hits to the boundary. It is a great pity he could not reach the coveted three figures. He might have done so, if he could place more reliance on the staying capacity of Mahomed Nissar. It was evident that he lost his wicket more in a hurry than in a defeated spirit. Nonetheless, his glorious example will shine as a beacon light to our aspiring batsmen for many a day. I have no doubt the visitors will carry his memory to their distant homes and cherish it for a long time. Mankad richly deserved the tremendous ovation which greeted him from all sides when he returned to the pavilion.

INEXCUSABLE RASHNESS.

It was indeed a matter of deep disappointment to the vast Indian crowd that the wickets of Mushtaq Ali and Amar Singh were thrown away in a most careless manner. The Indore player had no business to rush out to the Surrey speed merchant before getting his eye in. This sort of rash play is inexcusable even in ordinary circumstances. But considering the precarious condition of his side, it was almost reprehensible.

Amar Singh's case was still worse. He tried to steal runs in a hurry when the time factor was not at all in question. He should have taken the warning when he just managed to escape from being run out. But perhaps he thougnt he was playing in Lancashire League and had a galloper like him as his partner. Anyway, it was a sad commentary on his prudence and discretion and he paid the penalty for it by running himself out. But for these misadventures, the Indian total would surely have risen much higher.

BANNERJEE'S BRAVE STAND.

After the Yuvaraj of Patiala had played a dashing game for 22 runs in his characteristic style—a valuable contribution by all means—Bannerjee played a delightful innings of 36 runs which turned out to be the second highest total of the side and its most productive partnership too, yielding 60 runs in 53 minutes. He punished all the English bowlers with utmost severity and at the same time played for safety whenever occasion demanded. It was really a splendid effort on his part. But as an opening batsman of Bengal this was expected of him. Needless, to add that but for these two or three bright examples, Indian batting was a huge failure. The only consolation is that the former were able to help their side to outstrip the Tourists' totals of Lahore and Bombay. Their biggest total was 207 in the first Test.

GOVER TAKES HIS TOLL.

As at Lahore, it has been a bowlers' match so far, Gover and Wellard taking their tolls as usual. The Surrey express completed his tally of 10 wickets by capturing 5 for 88 runs yesterday, while the Somerset trundler added 4 more to his bag of three at the cost of 61 runs. It remains to be seen whether our speed merchants can turn the tables on the tourists in a similar manner.

AMAR SINGH IN ELEMENT.

The visitors now wanted 171 runs to win the match. It did not seem a very difficult task for them, considering the fact that they had compiled 114 runs with the loss of one wicket only in the second innings of the Lahore Test and emerged triumphant by the big margin of nine wickets. But a most surprising set back awaited them in their second venture. Amar Singh disposed of Parks with the first ball of the day and had Hardstaff knocked down with the third ball of his second over. It was undoubtedly a most sensational beginning. Only 13 runs were on the board at this time. Yardley found his nemesis again in Amarnath who was shrewdly brought in to repeat his previous successes at Lahore and Bombay. Within 20 runs three wickets of the Tourists were down.

A COSTLY MISTAKE.

A fourth would have been added to the list had not Edrich been dropped twice by Saeed and Mankad in quick succession before he had scored. His 'life' is proving a very costly and dangerous one indeed as in the case of Langridge the previous day. In association with Langridge, he forced up the total to 73 when the Sussex left-hander was dismissed by Nissar. Worthington then joined him to carry the figure to 90 without farther loss.

I was rather surprised at the way Merchant handled the bowling yesterday in the afternoon. Instead of starting with Nissar and Amar Singh and Bannerjee to follow, he experimented with Mankad and Amarnath and almost left the brunt of the attack on the shoulders of the tired Vinoo. If Bannerjee or Nissar were entrusted with the attack on resumption after tea, there was every possibility of picking up a cheap wicket. However, the match now stands at a very crucial point and every step should be taken with the coolest consideration and utmost caution. The fielding should also be as sharp and keen as possible. Then only the home team will have a sporting chance of pulling the match out of the fire and gaining a most praiseworthy victory. Otherwise the tourists will safely escape with it.

DR. WOHLING'S

Gonomed Dragees (Made in Germany) CURES

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WRESTLING MATCHES DURING MAHASABHA SESSION

Only Amateur Wrestlers To Compete

(From A Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

Competition will be held for wrestling between amateur wrestlers on the occasion of the next meeting of the Hindu Mahasabha to be held at Ahmedabad during the Xmas.

All Hindu Institutions throughout India have been requested to select each candidate for the said competition. Amateur wrestlers (not professionals) not belonging to any institution have been invited to participate in the said competition.

One silver shield will be awarded to the institution, whose candidate comes first in the competition and Rs. 50 will be awarded to the successful candidate and if the successful candidate does not belong to any institution, he will be awarded both the shield and the cash. Mr Velchand U. Mehta will be the doner. If the successful candidate happens to be a Jain (Shwetambari Murtipujak, Sthanakvasi or Digambari) he will be awarded Rs. 200 instead of Rs 50.

Mr. Velchand U. Mehta will also award one Gold Medal (of solid gold not plated) and one silver medal to the best successful candidate 1st and 2nd among females in the competition for Lathi Playing which will be held on that occasion also. Other physical demonstrations will also be held and prizes awarded.

The session will be held on 30th, 31st of December and 1st January 1938.

MOTOR VEHICLES LEGISLATION

Bill To Be Remodelled And Circulated To Provincial Govts.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13.

The Central Advisory Transport Council concluded this evening after arriving at certain tentative decisions with regard to the Wedgewood recommendations about rail-road co-ordination and the provisions of the draft Motor Vehicles Bill.

VIEWS OF PROVINCES AND STATES.

The Council considered to-day the report of the Expert Sub-Committee, which was appointed to examine the Bill in minute details. Opinion of the Provinces and the States on the main provisions of the Bill were recorded.

It is understood that the Congress provinces suggested the postponement of discussion of the Bill in the Council till the Provinces examined thoroughly its implications but the majority opinion did not agree.

Discussions, it appears, disclosed a variety of views on certain fundamental provisions of the Bill and suggestions had been made that the legislation should not be hurried till the Provinces had minutely examined them.

Discussion also centred round the disposal of road Development grants. The Congress Ministers appear to have suggested that the Provinces should not be bound down to launch a road-building programme only, after its approval by the railway administrations affected.

THIRD PARTY RISK.

It is understood that a majority of delegates from the Provinces were opposed to the compulsory insurance of motor vehicles against third party risk.

The Bill, it is understood, will now be remodelled in the light of the discussions at the Council and circulated to the Provinces for their final views.

It appears that the Motor Vehicles Bill is not likely to come up before the Assembly during the Delhi Session.—United Press.

Bengal's memorial to King George V has received the warm approval of Queen Mary.

The memorial will take the form of full-size statue of His Late Majesty and will be placed opposite the Outram Ghat. The work is being executed by Mr. William McMillan, R.A. in England and Queen Mary, who has already inspected the model in studio, has agreed to see the statue before it is sent to India.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Azad Maidan Exhibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to my letter published in "Bombay Sentinel" sometime back about the Swadeshi Exhibition at the Azad Maidan, I feel it my duty to place before the public what I saw when I had an occasion to visit the Exhibition a second time.

I saw everything almost transformed: The grounds have become exhilarating and more inviting; The organisers are to be congratulated for reacting to the mass enthusiasm by providing the pure, scientific and human form of wrestling while wrestling was in the air:

Lots of Muslim crowds, over and above the usual Exhibition visitors, are seen on the grounds and Muslim trade people and the Industrial Departments of some of the States are also taking keen interest in the Exhibition. This fulfills to a great extent the aims and objects of the Muslim Mass Contact Committee.

The Exhibition has easily become a much more lively, and attractive and popular resort for the public of Bombay and Suburbs. one can easily get from one and half to two hours of "instructive entertainment" at the Exhibition. Unfortunately I had never more than half an hour to spare and once when I was on the Exhibition grounds for three hours at a stretch, I was busy listening to the woes of one of my relatives. The "instructive entertainment" to be had for one anna is dirt cheap, if you can resist the fortune-telling spiders, half—beast-females and other anomalies of Mother Nature (and your nature also)—Yours, etc.,

SHANTI PRASAD.

Injustice To Major Nayudu

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a pity the cricket fans are not able to back up by any tangible steps the justifiable press agitation at the shocking injustice which has been done to Major C. K. Nayudu and by implication to India cricket. Since Major C. K. Nayudu was without the least justification omitted. Certain influential quarters took offence at the Press agitation which went on then and seem to have made up their minds to humiliate India's foremost cricketer.

This matter should not be allowed to rest with protests in the newspapers. This was done before but person responsible seem to be impervious to public opinion expressed in this form however strongly.

In my opinion, India will continue to lose as it has done since the skippership was wrested from Nayudu's hands, until the old pilot is brought back. Nayudu alone can give an inspiration necessary for victory. For the last two years we have seen that what our players have needed was inspiration which only a towering all-rounder like Nayudu can supply.—Yours, etc.,

Y. R. TALPADE.

Anti-Vaccination Movement

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In 1913 the Bombay Corporation tried to get compulsory re-vaccination introduced. The National Anti-Vaccination League assisted the opponents of vaccination in Bombay in a strenuous campaign which was completely successful. The members of the Corporation were bombarded with letters and leaflets and were so educated on the subject of vaccination that a number of them changed their opinions and withdrew their support of compulsory re-vaccination. Now there is the same battle to fight all over again and this time it is the Government of Bombay that is trying to force re-vaccination, not on adults, but on children. Once more the National Anti-Vaccination League has come to the help of the Bombay anti-vaccinists. A Memorial has gone to the Governor of Bombay and a copy of this with an accompanying letter has gone to every member of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council and also to the members of the Municipal Corporation. Letters have also gone to about a hundred and fifty Indian newspapers setting out the arguments against the re-vaccination proposals.

All this work costs money and I have been asked to make it known to your readers that contributions towards the cost will gladly be received by the Treasurer of the National Anti-Vaccination League, at the Offices of the League, 25, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W. 1.—Yours, etc.

L. LOAT,
Secretary, National Anti-Vaccination League.
25, Denison House,
296, Vauxhall Bridge Road,
London, S.W.1.
November, 23.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Nayudu's Exclusion

M. P. MEHTA writes:—The public has the right to demand of the authorities concerned to give a satisfactory reason at the earliest opportunity for the non-inclusion of Major Nayudu in the All-India match. For in the absence of any such official explanation, the public is greatly agitated by the ugly rumours current throughout the city. It therefore behoves the authorities concerned a tonce to issue an official statement to check the rumours spreading any further and thus allay the high pitch of excitement that is prevailing in the city at present.

Make Him Skipper

L. P. PRABHU suggests that the only way of atoning the deliberate insult offered to Major Nayudu, the idol of cricket fans, is to make him the Captain of the Indian XI for the third test.

Bus Service

F. K. B. thinks it highly desirable that the four important centres Dadar Tram Terminus, Grant Road, Girgaum and Church Gate should be connected by a direct bus service. He therefore suggests that a new service should be run from Dadar via Vincent Road, Parel, Lal Baug, Jacob Circle, Grant Road, Girgaum to Church Gate.

Federation Within Federation!

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A resolution passed by the Travancore Congress Conference demands a sub-federation for Malabar, Cochin and Travancore thus creating a separate Kerala province. By this the States of Travancore and Cochin are required not only to establish responsible governments and join an All-India Federation, but also to be party to another federation within the All-India Federation. That the Indian States should have responsible governments before joining the federation is the Congress demand, and every Indian whether he belongs to a state or the British India would subscribe to that view. But the Travancore Political Conference raises the novel idea of forming a "Chota" Federation within the All-India Federation.

The people of the States should concentrate on making their Governments thoroughly responsible to the legislature and they must agitate for this purpose. If this could be achieved it is no small achievement. I cannot understand the wisdom of making matters unnecessarily complicated by demanding the formation of a separate province of Kerala by calling upon the States of Travancore and Cochin to join it. I am in favour of a separate province for the Malayalam speaking people and it is thoroughly in accordance with the Congress policy of creating linguistic provinces. But I do not believe in the possibility of forming a province of Kerala wherein the States of Travancore and Cochin would share equally with the district of Malabar even though the language of the States is the same as that of the district. It is at least not possible for a long time to come.

It would have been more proper and well advised if the Conference had confined itself to adopting a resolution on the question of responsible government and other allied subjects without touching the question of the union of the States of Travancore and Cochin with the district of Malabar thus further complicating a problem which is already difficult of solution. Another objection to the resolution of the proposed union is that it is capable of producing unnecessary irritation to the Travancore and Cochin Governments for asking not only for establishing responsible governments in the States, but also for partitioning the States' exclusive sovereignties with the district of Malabar. This part of the resolution is anything, but practical and is capable of producing much opposition. This could have been avoided.—Yours, etc.,

K. B. N.

Bombay, December 2.

"Parents' Day Celebration"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Celebration of Parents' Day is not as current here as in America, and the authorities, especially Miss Khedkar, the able Superintendent of the Indian Education Society's High School for Girls, Hindu Colony, Dadar, claim the sincere thanks of the parents for the celebration which took place the other day in the Boys' High School. Mr. V. D. Ghate in his presidential address, admired the work done by the school and invited the parents, of whom he was one, to take interest in the education of their children and the welfare of the Society. The child is a very important unit of Society and to foster the healthy growth of that unit, there should be a sincere and hearty co-operation among the parents and teachers alike. I wish other institutions follow the good example set by the I. E. Society, Dadar.—Yours, etc.

ONE AMONG THE PARENTS.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.

a.m.

8-0 Ghulam Mustafa Durrany. 8-25 Todi on Clarionet. 8-30 Ahmad Ali of Muradabad. Qawwali and Naatiya. With the Orchestra. 10-30 Tennyson's XI vs. an Indian XI commentary by A. F. S. Talyarkhan. If the match is over before the 14th, Bombay's programmes will commence at midday and 5-30 p.m. respectively. noon

12-0 Indian Selections..

p.m.

1-0 Market Rates and Announcements. 1-5 Some Selections. 4-0 Cricket Commentary by A. F. S. Talyarkhan. If the match is over before 4 p.m. the results will be announced in the evening "News Bulletin". 5-30 Dance Music. 6-0 "For Children". Arranged by Auntie Marion. 6-30 News Marathi. 6-35 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-40 Talk (Hindustani): "Indian Dancing". No. 2 Different Schools. By Jitendra Bajpayee. 7-55 Antsher Lobo—Guitar. 8-10 Gracie Fields—Entertainer. 8-15 Cricket Smith and his Boys. Programme of very latest dance music. 8-45 News (Hindustani): 9-0 News (English): 9-15 Khan Saheb Sardar Khan of Hyderabad. Khayal and Titala. 9-45 Talk (English): "Caught Napping". Unrehearsed discussions. Produced by J. B. Primrose. 10-0 Khan Saheb Sardar Khan. Classical and Light Music.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

a.m.

8-0 Bhagwat Gita. (Text and Translation.) Pt. Rattan Piya. 8-15 AIR Artists—Arti. 8-25 Anwar Bai of Amritsar. Classical and Light Music. 8-30 Feroze Nizami. 9-10 News (English): 9-20 News (Hindustani): 9-30 Anwar Bai of Amritsar. Classical and Light Music. 9-45 Feroze Nizami. 10-5 AIR Orchestra—Todi. 10-15 Master Mohan.

p.m.

12-30 "Ham-Bhi-Hain". Programme for women. In Women's World—News in (Hindustani): 12-35 Amateur Music. By Maya Welinkar. 12-40 Talk (Hindustani): "Ideal Curriculum for Girl Schools" By Bibi Gul. 12-50 Amateur Music. By Maya Welinkar. 1-0 Indian Music. 1-30 European Music. 5-0 Master Mohan. 5-10 Allah Rakha. Gat, Tora on Tabla. 5-20 Feroze Nizami. 5-45 Sitar and Sarangi 5-55 Anwar Bai of Amritsar. Classical and Light Music. 6-15 Master Mohan. 6-25 Duet: "Kisko dhund rahe nainan men". By Rattan Piya and Manohar. 6-30 AIR Orchestra. Tirven. 6-40 B. S. Rawat. 6-45 P. S. Mukerjee—Sarod. 6-50 Feroze Nizami. 7-0 "For Villagers Only". 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Current Events". By L. Deshbandhoo Gupta. 8-15 B. S. Rawat. 8-25 Duet: "Jiwan hai bin ke, phika". By Rattan Piya and Manohar. 8-30 Feroze Nizami. 8-50 Anwar Bai of Amritsar. Classical and Light Music. 9-15 News and Weather (Hindustani): 9-30 News and Weather (English): 9-45 European Music. Paul Strauss and his Masters of Rhythm of Hotel Marina. A Short Session of Dance Music. 10-0 Talk (English): "Servants of India". By Norah Hill. 10-15 European Music. Paul Strauss and his Masters of Rhythm. 10-15 Paul Strauss and his Masters of Rhythm of the Hotel Marina. Programme of 'Live' Dance Music. 10-55 Late News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. and 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

p.m.

12-36 Light Orchestral Selections. By Sidney Pearch and his Orchestra. 1-36 Recorded Music. 2-6 Religious Talk. Pandit Raghunath Bhattacharjee. 2-21 Vocal Music. Narain Chowdhury—Bhajan. 2-36 Km. Taru Banerjee—Kavya Sangit. 2-51 Nabadwip Halder—Comic Song. 5-6 For Children 6-6 "Pala Kirtan" (Nauka-Vilas). By Bijoy Kumar Mallick and Party. 7-21 Kavya Giti. Asit Mukherjee. 7-36 Jantri Sangha. Conducted by S. L. Das. 7-51 Talk: "Idle Thoughts". No. 2 By Nalini Chakravarty. 8-6 News and Weather (Bengali): 8-21 Variety of Quasida Songs. By Abdul Zalili and Party 9-1 Commercial News and Weather Report (English): 9-6 News and Announcements. 9-21 Interlude. By Monia Fleisher. Piano Accordeon, Bandoneon and Pianoforte. 9-36 Dance Music. By Grand Hotel Orchestra.

Mysore Programme

(Wl., 310 and 70.2 m. Fre. 968 and 4265 kc/s.

6-30 to 8-30 p.m. i. Karnatic Vocal music ii. Biographical Sketches: "Ranadhira Bhishtopant" by U. Subramanyaiah, Esq., President, Karnataka Sangha, Nanjangud. (7-20 p.m.) iii. Mysore News: (8 p.m.)

Released Detenu Stops At Shegaon

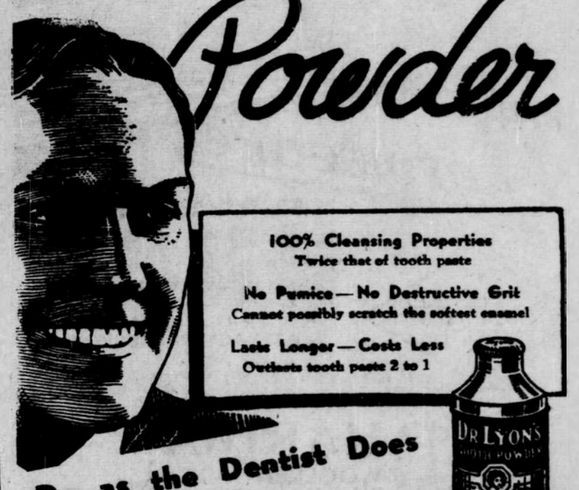
(From Our Correspondent.)

WARDHA, (By Mail.)

Mr. Shivprasad Upadhyaya of Calcutta a detenu in Berhanpur jail since 1934 was released on November 5 and served with an externment order not to enter Bengal.

He is at present staying at Shegaon. A representative on his behalf has been submitted to the Bengal Government for maintenance allowance

Use Powder



100% Cleansing Properties
Twice that of tooth paste

No Pumice—No Destructive Grit
Cannot possibly scratch the softest enamel

Lasts Longer—Costs Less
Outlasts tooth paste 2 to 1

Do as the Dentist Does

THERE is nothing known that will clean and polish teeth so quickly and leave them so gleaming white—as POWDER. Dentists everywhere use and recommend Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder, because—teeth simply cannot remain dull and film-coated when it is used.

It is only the powder part of any dentifrice that cleans. Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder is ALL POWDER—100% cleansing properties—more than twice that of tooth paste.

Even as a neutraliser in acid mouth conditions, Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder is just as effective as Milk of Magnesia

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder is not only doubly efficient but costs only half as much to use. Even a small tin lasts twice as long as a tube of tooth paste.

Dr. LYON'S TOOTH POWDER

America's Biggest-Selling Dentifrice

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Margashirsha Shud 11, 1994
Muslim: Sahvaal 10, 1356
Parsi: Tir 10, 1307
Hightide: 7-38; 21-32
Lowtide: 1-03; 14-37
Sunrise: 7h. 3m.
Sunset: 6h. 3m.
Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar at Azad Maidan from 4 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Wednesday, December 15.

W. I. A. A. Dinner at 8-15 p.m. at Taj Mahal Hotel.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

Their Schedule Plane came this evening at 5-45 from Kathiawar with 4 passengers.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

The adjourned extraordinary meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. on the premises.

CONGRESS IN OFFICE

Mr. M. R. Masani will deliver the first of the Socialist Series of lectures, on "Congress in Office", at the People's Jinnah Hall on Tuesday, 14th December 1937, at 6-45 p.m.

HARI KATHA IN GUJARATI

Shrimati Kamladevi Thaker of Bhawnagar will give Hari Katha recital in Gujarati with music, in the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatty, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 14th and 15th instant at 6-30 p.m.

LAXMI SILK MILLS

The opening ceremony of Shree Laxmi Silk Mills, Dadar, will be performed by Hon. Raja Govindlal Shivlal Motilal today (Tuesday) at 12 noon, at the Old Kasturchand Mills premises, Dadar, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

The Bombay Presidency Students' Conference, which was to be held on the 18th, 19th and 20th instant as announced previously, is postponed to the 24th, 25th and 26th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai per s.s. 'Conte Varde' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2 and 2-30 p.m. respectively on Wednesday the 15th December, 1937.

BANDALIBHOY MAHOMED FREE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients that attended the dispensary during the month of November 1937, was 5754 out of which according to sex: Males 926; females 2180; boys 1336 and girls 1312 were treated.

GEETA JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Gita Jayanti will be observed in the premises of the Association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, today (Tuesday) at 6-45 p.m. when Madame Sophia Wadia will deliver a public lecture. Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram will preside.

GITA JAYANTI AT MALAD

Under the auspices of the Malad Gita Pathshala, there will be celebrated in Malad at the Panchnath Temple, Ghodbunder Road, the Gita Jayanti being the 11th day of Magshirsh, when Pandit Vaijnath Shastri will address the residents on the message of Geeta.

LECTURE ON ANCIENT HINDU CULTURE

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha, Bombay, Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit M.A., Director-General of Archaeology, will deliver a public lecture on "Ancient Hindu Culture" with the aid of Magic Lantern, at the Karandikar Hall, Shankerwadi, Girgaum, at 6-30 p. m. to-day (Tuesday). Prof. P. V. Kane will preside.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION

A refresher course in "medicine and surgery" will be held from the 17th to 25th December at the J. J. group of hospitals from 11 a.m., to 1 p.m., and 2 to 3 p.m., during the day when clinical demonstrations will be given.

Particulars can be had from 'phone No. 41578.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"100 Men and A Girl" and Prof. Ghose and His Company Variety Programme. Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"Ever Since Eve". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Moti-Ka-Har". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Unexpected". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Duniya Kya Hai?". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Parakh". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Souls at Sea". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Savitri". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Victoria The Great". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
THE BROADWAY—"Top of the Town". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER TALKIES—"His Highness" Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"Madame X". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Toofani Toli". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

DEMOCRATIC SWARAJ PARTY

The Secretary of the Democratic Swaraj Party Bombay and Suburban District Political Conference informs that a meeting of the members of the Reception Committee, members of the Managing Committee and ordinary members will be held to-day (Tuesday) at the Hind Vidyalaya at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to discuss matters relating to the Conference, and requests the abovementioned members to be present.

FINE FOR USING UNSTAMPED GALLON MEASURE

Mr. Gajanan Dhondu, grocer, doing business opposite Shetye Market, Parel, Bhoiwada, was prosecuted by the Municipal Inspector of Weights and Measures before the Presidency Magistrate, Additional Court, Bhoiwada, for using an unstamped gallon measure for trade and was fined Rs. 30.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES

Prof. Coelho will meet his students in Indian Constitution in the University Building to-day at the usual time. The third lecture Buddha's means to attain the Goal; Truth and Ahimsa will be delivered by Prof. Bhagwat to-day in the University Building.

Prof. P. M. Trivedi will meet his students in Economics in Khalsa College to-day at the usual time.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136 Apollo Street, Fort, when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will give a further discourse in Gujarati on "The evolution of the Zarathustrian Yazisn ceremony traced to the oldest Gatha Literature."

FOURTH ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S GATHERING

It is proposed to hold various exhibitions of educative value for children, parents, and editors, at the time of the 4th All-India Children's Gathering, to be held at Gowalia Tank Maidan, Bombay, on 25th to 28th December 1937. Several prizes will be offered for different types of work. All interested people are requested to please communicate with Miss Sarala Desai, Marrie Cottage, Turner Road, Bandra, Bombay 20.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Cathay' with the mails from London of 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 2 p.m. on the 12th idem and left there at 6 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 17th instant.

The 'Cathay' will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 11 a.m. the same day.

The Clan Line steamer 'Murray' left Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday December 11.

Clan Line steamer 'Macfarlane' arrived in London the 10th evening.

'G' WARD TENANTS' LEAGUE

Mr. D. S. Rao writes:—

The Committee of the 'G' Ward Tenants' League wholeheartedly supports the candidature of Mr. Tajuddin, one of the active members of the League, who is seeking election to the B. P. C. C. from the 'G' Ward.

Mr. Ajmeri has been a member of the Managing Council of the 'G' Ward Congress Committee and a prominent member of the Muslim Mass Contact Committee of the B. P. C. C. He was responsible for initiating and organising the Muslim Mass Contact drive in the 'G' Ward. In his own silent and humble way he has been rendering yeoman service to the Congress.

The Committee appeals to the Tenants of the Ward who are also members of the Congress Committee, to cast their votes for Mr. Ajmeri, so that the voice of the Tenants may be heard in the Councils of the B. P. C. C.

CAPITOL.
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
ON THE STAGE
PROF. GHOSE
and HIS COMPANY of
8 GIRLS
in
MAGIC, ILLUSIONS & INDIAN DANCES
ON THE SCREEN
DEANNA DURBIN
in NEW UNIVERSAL'S
100 MEN & A GIRL
COMEDY, MUSIC, SONGS!

Government's "No" To Taxi Drivers

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala of the Taxi Drivers' Union writes:—

That the Taxi drivers of Bombay, a thousand in numbers, will be compelled to put on New Meters from February, 1st 1938, as per Government Resolution, has been a certain fact as news received from the Union indicates. This means a loss of Rs. 300,000 to the whole community of Taxi drivers, and this under the Congress Raj is greatly resented by the Union. The Union is contemplating upon a plan of action and for that arrangement has been made.

Group photo taken at the time of departure of Mr. T. W. Venn of Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., for Calcutta.

Mr. Venn is on his way to Burma to make preliminary investigations in connection with the Company's operations there.

FIRE IN COTTON CLEARING FACTORY

BOMBAY, Monday.

A cotton clearing factory at Victoria Road, which had about 400 bags of cotton in the godown and 200 bags lying outside, was enveloped in flames early this morning.

Five fire engines were immediately on the scene and extinguished the fire in a short time.

The loss is estimated to be Rs. 3,000. The factory has been insured

MILK DISTRIBUTORS' UNION

Mr. Loyalka Entertains Bhaiyas To Dinner

More than two thousand Bhaiyas mostly carriers and suppliers of milk to the city and other Hindi-speaking residents of Bombay were entertained to a dinner by Mr. Chiranjilal Loyalka on Sunday evening at Shinghania's Wadi in Girgaum.

It will be recalled that during the last Hindu-Muslim riots the milk carriers, mostly Bhaiyas had gone on strike because their wages were in arrears and their masters gave them no protection during the riot.

Mr. Loyalka who was mainly responsible for inducing the Bhaiyas to resume work had arranged the function to get in touch with them and to afford a meeting place to these workers where matters regarding betterment of their lot would be considered.

The workers were advised to form a union and place their grievances before their masters through the union which would watch their interests. If they were not heeded to the workers could approach the Ministry for the redress of their grievances.

Gadge Maharaj Maratha Dharmashala, Nasik

St. Godhadebuwa alias Gadgemaharaj has handed over his Nasik Maratha Dharmashala to the Trustees with the Trust-deed on the 1st December, 1937. Shrimant Pratapshet Amalner, D. R. Dhanvate, Nagpur, Chotusa Lanusa Kshatriya Nasik, Awchitrao Gulabrao Deshmukh Shirso and Ganpatrao Haribhau Gangan Pandharpur, have been selected as Trustees.

Dharwar Students' Conference

Under the auspices of the Students' Union, Dharwar a conference of the students of Dharwar will be held to promote unity co-operation and friendship amongst the students of the various educational institutions at Dharwar to place our needs and difficulties before the educationists and educational authorities and to express our opinion on the national topics of the day. The Conference will be held on December 19th at Dharwar.

Mr. Karanjia's Example

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, M.L.C., has sent to the Prime Minister a cheque for Rs. 416 which is equivalent to the amount drawn by him by way of allowances etc., during the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council with a request that the amount be used for the supply of water in villages.

"El Medina" Arrives To-day

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company's Haj Line steamer "El Medina" will arrive from England to-day at 1 p.m. She will berth at Victoria docks and leave on her maiden voyage to Jeddah on January 3, 1938.

A Gondal correspondent writes to say:—In appreciation of good medical services rendered to late Maharaj Kumar Shree Natvarsinhji of Gondal, when wounded in lion-hunting, Dr. Martin of Rasulkhanji Hospital, Junagadh and his staff have each been awarded Rs. 1,000/- as present by the Maharaja of Gondal.

Concerts By Khan Saheb Sirdar Khan

A correspondent writes:—

The Bombay Broadcasting Station is to be heartily congratulated for fixing two concerts of Khan Sahib Sirdarkhan of Hyderabad for the 14th and 19th instant respectively.

It will be a treat to those who are anxious to listen to our old Indian classical music which was at its zenith in the time of the Mogul Emperors. In fact Sardar Khansahib comes from the family of the famous royal musicians of

Delhi. He is a grandson of Tansas Khan "Aftabe Falake", the great court musician of Bahadurshah, the last Mogul Emperor of Delhi. I appeal to Indian music lovers to watch the Khan Sahib's style of singing, the "Gayaki" the extension of the Ragas and all other beauties of our divine Indian music which he reproduces. Even his Thumris are sung in the most exquisite classical style.

PARLA BRIDGE QUESTION

Central Bridge Decided Upon

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Monday.

The approaching election of the delegates to the Haripura Congress are not going to be a smooth affair in the Suburban District as usual. It appears that for every Taluka Committee, there are more candidates than the seats and naturally this would lead to a good deal of propaganda at Vile Parle. There are Sjts. Gokulbhai Bhatt, Imoza Virchand Sheth (socialist) and one more is expected to come.

At Santa Cruz, there is Mr. C. V. Yogi who will find in Smt. Gangabehen Patel a strong rival to defeat. Malad, Kandivli and Andheri area has two candidates.

Mr. Narmad Vaidya is offered by Smt. Deyani Desai from that constituency and the fight in this area will be a bit interesting. Similarly every Committee has an election to be fought out and in a way it is a wealthy sign to see the electorates selecting their own chair.

MUNICIPAL MEETING.

The Vile Parle Municipal General Meeting was held in the Vile Parle office hall on Sunday the 12th inst. when Mr. Caesar deMello was in the Chair. The Collector's letter was taken up for consideration and the first act of the day's work was the rescinding of all the resolutions on bridge question in which the Councillors have bungled so far and they further decided to proceed with the Central bridge near the present railway over bridge. This action on the part of the Municipality may, as the Collector anticipated, to the legal action by the Marwari donor whose intention to take recourse to the Law Courts are quite open. However, as the letter of the Collector and the opinions of the Councillors with legal experience behind them assert that the claim of the Marwari donor that the Municipality has entered into a contract with him for Ansari Bridge can not stand the legal scrutiny. It is, however, to be seen whether the Marwari donor now submits to the popular will or would try to go against it and try to assert it by any means.

DAHISAR LOCAL BOARD ELECTION

The Local Board bye-election at Dahisar has resulted in the defeat of the Congress Candidate Smt. Ramabai Chinnis. Her rival Mr. Mahtra secured 19 more votes and got a narrow majority in his favour.

Stores Purchase For Official Use

COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE PROPOSAL OF USING KHADDAR AND HAND-MADE PAPER

The Government of Bombay have appointed a Committee to advise them regarding the purchase of stores for official use. The members of the Committee are.—

The Hon'ble Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health Chairman

The Director of Industries.

The Superintendent. Government Printing and Stationery.

Mr. Umar Bhai Chand Bhai. J.P

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi M.L.A.

Mr. Purshottam Kanji Karsondas.

Mr. D. C. Gupta, Deputy Director of Industries will act as Secretary.

The Committee are requested to report on the following points by 22nd December at the latest

(1) Whether in its opinion the existing system of purchasing different kinds of articles required for Government offices and Departments through agencies like the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, the Indian Stores Department, or the Head of the Government Department concerned in the case of special articles (e.g., the Surgeon General or the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division) has worked satisfactorily, or whether it would be possible or desirable to appoint a single agency to do the purchasing work in respect of all the requirements of each Government office and Department, and if so what such agency should be.

(2) Whether in the case of indian manufactured cloth and paper preference should be given to hand-spun and hand-woven cloth and hand-made paper over mill-made cloth and paper, and if so, what the financial effect of such preference is likely to be.

(3) What the total approximate extra cost per annum to Government on account of the proposal to restrict purchases in all Government offices to goods of Indian manufacture only (and wherever possible to Khadi and hand-made paper) is likely to be

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

That Foot-Bridge controversy, at Vile Parle, which raised quite an uproar among both the people and the Municipality has at last been decided at the last meeting of the Parle Municipal Board held on Sunday.

This trouble it will be recalled arose as the proposed bridge which was to be built at the cost of a Marwari gentleman, was not ideally situated. This, the donor insisted was to be built on the spot selected by him. The public thereupon collected Rs. 7,500 for the building of a bridge at the spot they desired. The Municipality was thus in a fix whether to build two bridges, but at Sunday's meeting the Board decided to construct a central bridge close to the existing one, at an approximate cost of Rs. 14,000.

The Board further resolved to accept the public contribution of Rs. 7,500 and it was decided to enter into a contract with the B. B & C. I. Railway for this purpose.

In passing this resolution the Board passed another resolution requesting the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company to refund Rs. 11,000, to be paid back to the Marwari gentleman.

BOMBAY ARCHBISHOP AT BANDRA.

Bandra was visited by the new catholic Archbishop of Bombay on Sunday last.

His Grace, arrived exactly at 4-30 p.m., and was met on the Hill Road by very Rev. D. D'eSa, Dean of West Salsette and the Wardens of St. Andrew's Church. He was then taken under a canopy in the Church compound, where the parishioners of the said Church which number about 4,000 gave an address which was read by Mr. D. J. Ferreira M.L.C.

His Grace was then taken into the Church where he blessed the congregation. His Grace conducted the confirmation ceremony where 824 children were confirmed.

DANDA TOURNAMENT.

On Sunday the Chapel Road United Cricket Club, met the Chuim United Cricket Club, in the Danda Tournament, on Danda Green, Bandra, which resulted in a win for the former.

Chapel Road United batting first fared very poorly, putting up a score of 97, of which D. S. Talpade contributed a brilliant 66.

To this the Chuim United replied with 43, J. Fernandes being the highest contributor by 27 runs, D. S. Talpade again took the bowling honours by capturing 7 wickets for 18 runs.

In their second venture the Chapel Road United, were again skittled for 82, C. Gomes being the highest scorer this time by 21.

The second innings of the Chuim United was a very bright one, but had it not been for time they would have surely won the game. When wickets were drawn they were 113 for 7 wickets, thus losing the game by a difference of 29 runs.

BHAVNAGAR'S NEW DIWAN

Sir P. Pattani Succeeded By His Son

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 13.

The State Council is abolished the President and two members have retired with full pensions, Mr. Anantray Pattani is appointed as Mukhya Diwan with two assistants Messrs. Surati and Bhaskerrao Mehta, Mr. Hargovindas Trivedi, personal assistant to the Divan, Mr. Batukbhai as Hazur, Secretary, the Customs Officer, Mr. Ranina as Sirnyayadhisa, Mr. Shantilal Vaidya as Revenue Commissioner—all with a promotion of Rs. 100. A favourable settlement of the Port question was made by Mr. Anantray during his last visit to England. Sir P. Pattani will start for Delhi through Bombay on 15th December.

Raja Not Injured

LUCKNOW. Dec. 13.

Inquiries at Sasendi House reveal that the injured person in yesterday's accident is Mr. Brahamdeo Bajpai, brother of Mr. Brahamdutt Bajpai, Chairman of the District Board. The Raja is Brahamdutt Bajpai's son and has been adopted by the Rani of Sasendi.

The Raja was not injured.—A. P.

Baroda:—The Baroda Gujarati Sahitya Sabha is celebrating its annual day from Dec. 18 to 20, which includes the Centenary Celebration of Kavi Premanand.

HUTHEESING'S REPLY TO LELE

Girgaum Congress And Its Accounts

Sjt. G. P. Hutheesing, Chairman of the Inquiry Committee appointed by the Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, has issued the following statement:—

"I have read with no little surprise the statement issued by Mr. P. R. Lele regarding the resolutions of the G.D.C.C Council. Mr. Lele with his past record of service ought to have known that the matter was under inquiry by a Committee appointed by the G.D.C.C. of which he is a member and therefore Sub-Judice, and as such it was highly improper for him to have rushed to the press.

The Committee of which I have been elected a Chairman has been appointed by the Executive Council of the G.D.C.C. to inquire into the matter and report to the G.D.C.C. The resolution of the G.D.C.C. states nothing but facts:

(a) That the moneys of the G.D.C.C. were not deposited in a bank inspite of the resolution of the G.D.C.C. passed by the Executive Council, on 2nd May 1936 and that they remained in the hands of the President Mr. Lele and the Secretaries from August 1936 to June 1937 i. e. for a period of one whole year.

(b) That on the 26th February 1937 a sum of Rs. 642/10/- was withdrawn from the funds of the G.D.C.C. by Mr. Lele without the authority or sanction of the Executive Council and apparently advanced to the Bombay City Parliamentary Committee, and for which there is no receipt from the Parliamentary Committee.

There must be an explanation for these matters and Mr. Lele and Mr. R M Desai are the only persons who can explain this to the G.D.C.C. Surely Mr. Lele does not contend that the G.D.C.C. has no right to inquire into the management of its funds. Mr. Lele has, therefore, been already requested to appear personally before the Committee by attending its meeting on Tuesday 14th December 1937 and thus help the G.D.C.C. in the inquiry.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1937

NATIONAL EDUCATION

There seems to be some widespread anxiety that the new national educational ideas generally held by Congressmen and particularly by Gandhiji and his followers may make too drastic changes throughout the system of education in the country, not excluding higher education. That anxiety was vaguely hinted at by the Governor of Bihar when, in his speech at the celebration of the centenary of the introduction of modern education in Bihar, he said: "University education may need some reforms, but in making those reforms let us not destroy the sure foundations on which higher education in this province has been built up during the last 100 years". He had evidently in mind the recent indictment of modern university education by Babu Rajendra Prasad and his resolution in the Patna University urging the Bihar Government to appoint a Committee to suggest ways of overhauling the whole system of education in the province. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, in his convocation address at the Lucknow University warned the Congress against "the danger of gradually making itself the schoolmaster of the people inculcating its own political theories and social ideas and gradually banning those of the opposite character." We do not think there is any need for such a warning A Congress Government cannot and will not enforce any drastic changes in any sphere of administration unless and until those changes are thoroughly discussed and accepted by the bulk of the people.

Too Conservative

So far as higher education is concerned, the danger is rather that the Universities, which largely determine its character, are often too conservative to adopt even wholesome changes. That is because many of the eminent Fellows of the Universities, themselves the products of the old system of education, hold the fallacious but not wholly unnatural view that they and many others have risen to eminence because of and not in spite of that system. "How could you condemn the old system", they declaim in all seriousness, "which has produced such eminent men as Dadabhoy Navroji, Gokhale, Bhandarkar, Tilak, Gandhiji and so many others? This argument is trotted out every time any feature of the old system is condemned, for instance, the fetish that is made of a classical language. The Bombay University makes that or a selected modern European language a compulsory subject in the pregraduation examinations, but would not give the scheme status to any Indian vernacular, however rich its literature. And if you seek to reason with those who insist on this system, they promptly ask you: "How could you condemn a system which has produced so many eminent men in this Presidency?"

Loose Thinking

If we seem to caricature the conservative University men, listen to the defence of English as the medium of instruction in colleges by Mr. Sachhidananda Sinha, Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University, in his convocation address at the Nagpur University. Be it noted here that the most ardent champions of national education want English to be taught in all high schools and colleges as a compulsory subject. Only they insist that other subjects should be taught through the mother tongue, as is done all the world over—outside India. But Mr. Sinha insists on the foreign medium. And why? Because, he says, "It is undoubtedly as the result of higher education being imparted to our students in English, that this great land of ours is on a fair way to become before long a full-fledged nation, and the national pulse is beating even to-day with a unison the like of which is not recorded as having happened, at any earlier period, in our long and chequered history." Mr. Sinha goes further and says that "the idea of political and civil freedom is practically alien to our indigenous languages, and it is the knowledge of English and the magnificent literature enshrined in it, which has been admittedly the great emancipating force in Indian life." There is hopelessly loose thinking here. Merely because we get some advantage from English literature and history it does not follow that every subject should be taught in English. In recent years all India, as indeed the whole world, has been deeply impressed by the Russian Revolution and revolutionary literature. But it does not follow that Russian should be a compulsory subject at school and college. Much less does it follow that every subject at college must be taught in Russian. As regards Mr. Sinha's contention that English language and literature have taught us the value of political freedom and have been a great emancipating force, that is only partially true. Recent Indian history has shown that on the one hand thousands of English scholars have been content with academic talk of political liberty and with quoting Burke or Milton and on the other hand millions of Indians have fought hard and long for liberty who were utterly innocent of the language that Shakespeare spake.

Indian Constitution

Mr. G. N. Joshi has just written a scholarly exposition of the salient features of the New Constitution, with special reference to their legal aspect. "The New Constitution of India." By G. N. Joshi, M.A. LL.B. (Published by MacMillan & Co., Ltd., Pages 464; Price not stated). It reviews the whole Constitution in its historical setting, explains in clear terms the implications of and effects of its important provisions and not infrequently cites sufficient facts and arguments on either side of controversial points to enable the reader to form his own conclusions. For the most part the author attempts to follow the dictum of Prof. Dicey that a professor of Constitutional Law should "perform the part neither of a critic nor of an apologist, nor of an eulogist, but simply of an expounder." But that role does not prevent him from pointing out that in working the Federal Constitution which has "incorporated in one political structure two different kinds of politics,—these may prevent the growth of the vitality and organic unity of the new federal policy." When the author attempts criticism it is mild, and expresses the view-point more of a Liberal than of a Congressman. Not inaptly, therefore, the book contains an appreciative foreword by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. Though the author describes the Constitution as being "encompassed in straitjacket," he is optimistic enough to say: "We can easily assert that its working on proper lines will inevitably result in securing for India full responsible government. The ultimate amendment of the Constitution by the British Parliament to grant full responsible government to India is inevitable." What makes that inevitable? He answers the question in another part of the book by saying: "The ultimate constitutional status of India is not dependent so much on what status the British Parliament will confer upon or concede to her, as on what status she herself will achieve by her political consciousness, unity and strength." However, apart from the criticism of the Constitution its exposition is both clear and scholarly and the book should be very useful to University students of the Indian Constitution.

SOLUTION FOR THE MYSORE POLITICAL IMPASSE

A Generous Gesture On Govt.'s Part Needed

(By MR. H. R. KRISHNA MURTHI)

Though quiet is supposed to prevail in Mysore yet discontentment prevails in the minds of the people as regards the present Political situation. It is but natural for the Government to justify their actions and it is also but natural for the public to interpret such actions of the Government as "arbitrary" or "repressive." But it is high time that the gulf is bridged between the Government of Mysore and the public so as to preserve the fair name of the model state of Mysore.

Unfortunately or fortunately the name of this State has come into much limelight in recent times. There has been a long-felt desire among the people for responsible Government in the State under the aegis of its beloved ruler. Such a feeling and desire of the people has been expressed many a time on the floor of the Mysore Assembly. There have been repeated requests by the public of the State to give them non-official presidents to the Assembly and Council, but so far no definite step has been taken by the Government. As it is, the Mysore Assembly is a body with a non-official majority but with no powers to legislate, whereas the Council contains an official majority and the result is the easy passing of every Government business. In such circumstances the repeated requests of the public for a responsible Government is not to be wondered at.

Unpopular Measures

The National flag is being banned by the Government in this State for the past several months inspite of the public leaders making it clear that it was not being hoisted as a challenge to the State flag. This ban as well as the restrictions placed on Congress visitors to Mysore recently

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 7.)

CHARGE OF THE BRIGHT BRIGADE

(With Apologies to Lord Tennyson's Great Ancestor.)

1

Half a run, half a run
Half a run onward
All in the Stadium's vale
Entered the brave Eleven!
"Forward the Bright Brigade
Charge for the runs", he said
Into the Brabourne Stadium
Went the crack Eleven!"

2.

"Forward the Bright Brigade!"
Was there a man dismay'd
Not though the players knew
Some one had blunder'd:
Their's not to make reply
Their's not to reason why
Their's but to score and try
Whether the wicket is wet or dry
Without making their faces wry
Into the new Stadium
Went the old Eleven!

3

Fielder to right of them
Fielder to left of them
Fielder in front of them
Stopping and catching:
Storm'd at with field and ball
Boldly they hit at all
Into the traps of Foes
With their alert hands and toes
Played the Batting Eleven.

4

Flash'd all their bats bare
Flash'd as they turned in air
Batting the players there
Facing the bowling pair, while
All the crowd wonder'd:
Plung'd in enemies' screen and smoke
Right thro' the field they broke
Slogger and Hitter
Reel'd from the batting stroke
Shtter'd and sunder'd
Then they all scored but not
Not all the mighty Eleven!

5

Fielder to the right of them
Fielder to the left of them
Fielder behind them
Stopped the ball and caught it
Storm'd at with field and ball
While batsman after batsman fall
They that had played at all
Came through the traps of foes
Back from their hands and toes
All that were not bowled or caught
And could but make some score!

6

When can their glory fade?
O the wild hits they made!
All the crowd wonder'd
Honour the stands they made
Honour the Cricket Brigade
That steadily held the wicket!

G. L. M.

OUR PARIS LETTER

Revelations About The Recent Fascist Plot

By Akhtar H. Raipuri

PARIS, Nov. 28.

So, Fascists of France have not been idle, either. While their elder brothers in Spain and China are doing big things, they, the smaller fry, are also playing the game, on the sly.

Just now, the whole of France is feeling nervous and shocked by the discovery of a widespread lot to overthrow the Republic and foist a dictatorship, as prelude to the restoration of the monarchy. "It is a conspiracy to kill the republic, which has been discovered," says the Home Minister in a communique. "Police investigations for several weeks have resulted in the round-up of various arms dumps which contained revolvers, geranades, explosives, machine-guns and what not. These things are of foreign make. "The Communique further says that after a police raid on a fictitious shop owned by M. Eugene Deloncle, who is a naval engineer in a big industrial plant particulars of a secret organisation were found. It called itself the Comite Secret d'Action Revolutionaire and was formed on a military pattern, with generals and regiments all complete. Nearly 2500 documents have been seized uptil now, and they clearly prove that the aim of the conspirators was to establish a dictatorship as a harbinger of monarchy. This shows the inner harmony between the Fascists and the Royalists of France. It also explains the recent boost of the Duke of Guise, the Royal pretender, who astonished all by declaring that he had decided to win back the throne of his grandpa.

Says the communique: "The plot went to the minutest details. Instruction for transport of arms, information about the Government force which guards some points on the river Seine, names of commandments of different units, a complete military plan of the city of Paris, maps of the offices of various Left journals, facsimiles of the signatures of ministers, addressses of all Socialist and Communist deputies, etc. etc." were found in the thieves' bag.

Hidden Hand Of Berlin?

Investigation is still going on. Searches and arrests are taking place all over France. Each day brings a hall of arms and ammunitions which, as a matter of course, did come from Germany and Italy. Duke Pozzo di Borgo, General Dusseigneur and E. Deloncle, three of the alleged organisers of the plot have been arrested with several others. Names of Tardieu, Doriot and many reactionaries are looming large in this connection. Both sections of the press are agreed that the plot was hatched in Berlin, which has become the plague-spot of the European body politic. L'Humanite goes a step further and gives some interesting details. It appears that the multi-millionaire Duke Pozzo di Borgo, who had made himself notorious by his Fascist proclivities, was in the habit of taking frequent pleasure trips to Berlin. He was seen there on the 6th of November chatting with Ober Nicolai, who is one of the chiefs of the German spies.

To come to the plot itself, no doubt it was an ingeneous one. The conspirators had their agents throughout the country. They were recruiting a force in Algeria. According to the "Republican," the plotters wanted to occupy Paris by a very audacious method to witness, creeping thru the drains and assaulting all the strategic places in the dead of night. With Paris under their thumb, they would have had a Fascist-cum-Royalist rising all over the country.

The discovery has thrown the reactionary camp into confusion. It has dealt a moral blow to the already disrupted forces of de la Rocque. The Front Populaire must take a decisive step and outlaw the parties, who had prepared this sinister plot.

But the fascist press wants us to believe that the real culprits are the communists, who wanted to make a revolution, and they, the hooded men, had collected the arms to face this eventuality. The Action Francaise has been singing this fantasia, until it has stuck in its throat

The Great Exhibition

After six months, the exhibition of Paris has closed its doors. It attracted nearly 35 millions from far and near, and greatly enhanced the prestige of the Popular Government. One can not forget the cultural and educational importance of the Palace of Scientific Discoveries Gallery of Modern Art and various foreign pavilions. Remarkable among them was the Soviet house which, with an imposing statute of Man and Woman combining their hammer and sickle in a common effort, made a tremendous effect. Confronting it, was the German house with an eagle, cruel and cunning, perched over it. The Italian pavilion was conspicuous by its stress on the conquest of Abyssinia on every stone.

While small countries like Uruguay and Paraguay were represented, India was no where to be traced. The only people to represent our land, were two twin-sisters, who had a common rib, and so added to the halo of mystery which veils India in the eyes of the west. The other representative was a curry-powder shop, which with its chilly powders, sent many a sniff and cough cund the exhibition.

So the exhibition has closed, and the banks of the river are silent again. The gaiety and merriment of billets and dances are drowned for some time in the shiver of December nights.

French Colonies In North Africa

Last fortnight has seen tumultuous scenes in the French North Africa. With the arrest of four hundred people and the outbreak of a general strike, comes the official confirmation of a plot engineered by foreign powers. One does not require three eyes to perceive that the French colonies are infested by Italian and Nazi agents. In Morocco matters have certainly gone to the extreme, owing to the proximity of the Spanish Zone ruled by General Franco. It should be remembered that the French Government has kept the Moroccan frontier open, while the Pyrannese frontier remains closed.

But the responsibility for this state of affairs cannot be shelved off on foreign shoulders, altogether. It is an open secret that many of the French generals in Morocco were Fascists, and they were removed from their posts only when they had done their worst.

Then, again, Fascist propaganda has found a fruitful soil in the starvation and political oppression of Morocco. In British and French colonies, fascism often parades as a movement for national liberation. One must observe that the present regime in France has done very little for political and economic advancement of the colonies. The hopes placed by the Moroccan people on the Popular Front, have been in part frustrated, and the Fascists have exploited this disappointment. It is time, that the powers-that-be, bring imagination and sympathy to the solution of the problem. They should harken to Syria, and not to Palestine, in the handling of the situation, which is already serious.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

WHOM DOES IT REPRESENT?

We do not know how far the conference of some Muslims, held at Poona at the residence of Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed, really represents the wishes of any large section of the Muslims in the Bombay Presidency. Its opposition to the Muslim League's adoption of complete independence as its creed is far from reassuring. It rather betrays its reactionary character. That is confirmed by its regret at the alleged loss of "the sympathy and support of British statesmen and officials" as a result of the change of creed. If only for this reason we have no desire to emphasize its differences with the Muslim League. But we can safely endorse its appeal to H. H. the Aga Khan "to put himself in direct communication with Gandhiji with a view to find out a formula which would be acceptable to both the communities." We would much like to know if the Aga Khan is prepared to respond to this appeal.

RAJEN BABU'S TERMS

With regard to the recent declaration of Babu Rajendra Prasad that he, as President of the Congress, had offered terms to the Muslim community, the Poona conference resolution states: "In view of the recent decision of the Congress to establish direct Mass Contact with Muslims and the assurance of Babu Rajendra Prasad that he can even now get the terms ratified by the Congress, this conference calls upon him to release the same for publication to enable the Muslim masses to judge the same on their merits." Mere publication of the terms will serve little purpose in the absence of genuine negotiations between accredited representatives of both sides. But if the Aga Khan is prepared to open negotiations, he may well be enabled to do so on the basis of the terms offered by Rajen Babu

AN AMAZING CIRCULAR.

If it be true, as stated by a member in the Behar Legislative Assembly, that the Chief Secretary to the Government of the province has issued, on his own authority and without the previous knowledge of the Ministry, a circular addressed to the district officers asking them to note that

"The order of the Government must be signed by a Secretary, Under-Secretary or Assistant Secretary to the Government and no order, which is not so signed, is an unauthoritative order of the Government and the officer, who, in an important matter, acts on an order, which purports to issue under any other authority, does so at his own risk."

it must be declared that the step taken by him raises a constitutional issue of a very grave character, which unless solved to the satisfaction of the local Congress Ministry, may precipitate a political crisis not only in that province but also in all the eight provinces where Congress Ministries are functioning. That there is more behind the Circular than the formal requirements of Secretariat red-tape, will become evident when it is remembered that in the Government of India Act provision has been made for approach by the Secretaries of the various departments of administration to the Governor and immunity is offered to these officers by the Secretary of State for India so far as their term of office and salaries, are concerned. On the strength of these provisions, the Chief Secretary of Behar and Orissa, and some of his European colleagues, too, in the various Departments evidently imagine that they can be a law unto themselves and can ignore the existence of the Ministers—or even can set them at naught, relying on the protection which they expect the Governor as well as the Secretary of State for India will exend to them, in case of emergency.

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE.

This issue orders to subordinate officers of Government, over the heads of the Ministers concerned, is not the only instance of the Chief Secretary's assumption of authority which does not clearly belong to him. A couple of months ago he had issued a circular to the Education Department requiring the Union Jack to be hoisted in all schools on certain days in the year, such as the King's Birthday and so on. The Education Minister, it would appear, had been completely ignored in this connection. There appears, therefore, some method in this move from the Secretariat bosses of Behar. One wonders whether these European officers are out to force a constitutional crisis by queering the Congress Ministry's pitch. It will be recalled that these very officers were responsible for the untimely resignation of his acting Governorship by the late Lord Sinha, who found that the officers were not carrying out his directions and thwarted him at every step. It would be well, however, for these officers and their confreres in other "Congress" provinces, to know that they would find the Congress ever ready to face any constitutional issue, however serious, when it is raised and that it will not shirk the consequences.

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WITHOUT COMMENT

PEIPING, December 12.

Soon after the expected fall of Nanking is officially announced, a regional government will be established here according to a semi-official Japanese source. In anticipation of the fall of Nanking, the Peace Maintenance Commission here has decorated the streets. School-children have been informed that *their absence from official celebrations will be taken to indicate that their parents are Communists.*

(Our Italics.)

—News report.

* * * *

A Communique issued by the German Government says that "Germany is convinced that the policy of the political system of Geneva is doomed to failure."

But isn't it too generous a compliment to Geneva to presume that there is a system and a policy in existence?

* * *

The Governor of Bihar says that "Education must not end with our school or college days."

Then, student would argue, what is the use of passing exams?

* * *

"Move To End Pentangular Impasse"

—Headline.

The best move in this direction, it appears to us, is to end this communal Pentangular itself!

* * *

"There has been speculation in political quarters as to the object of the visit of Mr. W. D. Croft, Private Secretary to the Marquess of Zetland, who is now in Delhi.. ....Mr. Croft has been 20 years in the India Office and is visiting India for the first time."

—News item in "Times of India".

No speculation is necessary at all for the ways of our rulers, like the ways of fate, are inscrutable!

* * *

The Chief Justice of Mysore has held the Congress Independence Pledge to be unlawful because "the Maharaja was bound by treaties with the British Sovereign and in these treaties he had acknowledged the supremacy of His Majesty the King Emperor."

Perhaps His Lordship did not stop to ponder over the amusing fact that the pledge is not an offence in the territory directly ruled by the British Sovereign!

* * *

Says Mr. Sachhidananda Sinha in the course of his Convocation Address delivered at the Nagpur University:—

"It is undoubtedly as the result of higher education being imparted to our students in English, that this great land of ours is on a fair way to become before long a full-fledged nation and the national pulse is beating even to-day with a unison the like of which is not recorded as having happened, at any earlier period, in our long and chequered history."

By the way, Mr. Sinha surely deserves a doctorate in literature for the original thesis that nationalism was born in India because Macaulay condemned us to an alien system of education. Is it by any chance a variation of the old "Good comes out of Evil" theory?

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(1) The last argument has been heard in the Hindu Gymkhana versus Cricket Club of India controversy.

(2) Britain and America have after all decided to take action against Japan for repeated attacks on their shipping.

(3) The Italian decision to withdraw from the League of Nations is an economy measure necessitated by the diminishing coffers of Il Duce's government.

* * *

Married By Mistake

—Headline.

That is not 'news'. Such an unfortunate "accident" is quite the rule rather than the exception.

* * *

Two convicts were telling each other why they were in the "Big House".

"Well", said one, "competition sent me here. The Government got jealous because I made bank notes just as good as theirs."

* * *

"How did you like that whisky?" asked Pat.

"Fine" replied Mac, with conviction. "It's made anither man of me, and that ither man was like a drap of whusky as weel."

Five Bills For Legislature

CONGRESS PARTY DISCUSS PRINCIPLES

Legislators Support Zakir Hussain's Scheme

The three-day session of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislature came to a close on Monday evening, after the Party had gone through a heavy agenda. So far as is known, there were as many as five Bills, the principles of which were discussed.

Five Bills For Next Sessions

As a result of these discussions, the Cabinet will be enabled to proceed with the Bills regarding Village Panchayats,
Control and licensing of moneylenders,
Setting up of a Debts Conciliation Machinery,
Amendments to the Land Revenue Code, and
The Registration of Hakims and Vaids.

Zakir Hussain Scheme

It is understood, that the Primary Education Scheme adumbrated in Dr. Zakir Hussain's Report was also discussed at Monday's meeting. The general opinion was that the Cabinet should adopt at the earliest, the recommendations of Dr. Zakir Hussain on primary education. The members of the party were in favour of the Cabinet pushing a Bill based on these recommendations, through the legislature as soon as possible.

No Moratorium

On the issue of moratorium, the feeling was that the Congress Ministry had already brought into existence measures that were tantamount to a Moratorium and considerable relief in this direction had already accrued.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

At the conclusion of the meeting on Monday the following statement was issued to the Press:—

"The adjourned meeting of the members of the Bombay Legislatures Congress Party resumed its sittings at the Congress House, at 8-30 a.m., to-day, members present including Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries. The meeting lasted from 8-30 a.m. to 11 a.m., and from 2 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

"The main topics of discussion were the proposed amendments to the Land Revenue Code, Tenants' Legislation, Registration of Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners and steps to prevent quackery. As regards the Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners, the proposed Constitution of the Board, Registration of old and new practitioners on the Register, the Powers of the Board as to control of conduct, Examinations, Qualifications were discussed.

"There was a strong opinion in favour of prevention of quackery.

"As regards the Land Revenue Code, the proposals discussed were about leaving the Civil Courts open to persons aggrieved by the Revenue Codes, Reduction of topheavy cost of Administration, Removal of certain restrictions on occupants, levy of proportional penalties for non-payment and deviation of use, abolition of forfeiture, consolidation of holdings, and the use of water courses.

"As to Tenancy Legislation, the discussions were on whether permanent tenancy rights should be given and if so to whom. The minimum period of Tenancy and the fixing of maximum limits of Rent in cash and kind were considered.

"As regards the revision of Land Revenue Assessment, there was a discussion as to how it should be levied, and whether it should be reduced and if so how far and to what extent. It was suggested that a Standing Committee be appointed to consider the matter in all its aspects and its financial obligations.

"The Leader thanked the members for their attendance and their valued contribution to the discussion of such vital questions. He also thanked on behalf of the Party, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for their excellent arrangements and hospitality."

Hindu Gym. Rejects Cricket Club Offer

BOMBAY, December 13.

The impasse regarding the distribution of seats to various Gymkhanas in the Brabourne Stadium which it was hoped would be solved by the Cricket Club of India's latest offer of 500 more seats to the Hindu Gymkhana, still continues.

Offer Not Acceptable

By a resolution adopted this evening the Hindu Gymkhana has made known their decision not to accept the Cricket Club's proposal and announced that if the Pentangular Tournament is played in the Brabourne Stadium, they would not be able to participate in it under the present arrangement regarding the distribution of seats.

Question Of Self-respect

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President of the Hindu Gymkhana, in a statement to the press explains the basis of the Gymkhana's contention and says:

"Looking to the principle on which the Hindu Gymkhana has been taking its stand all along it will be evident that it was impossible for the Hindu Gymkhana in consonance with its self-respect to agree to such a proposal.

Mr. TAIRSEE'S STATEMENT

The following is the full text of the statement issued by Mr. L. R. Tairsee:—

"The Cricket Club of India, Limited by their letter of 20th February, 1936, addressed to Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana confirmed that the allocation of seats to the four Gymkhanas would be as under:—

	seats
Bombay Gymkhana	2,000
Islam Gymkhana	1,250
Parsee Gymkhana	1,250
P. J. Hindu Gymkhana	2,000

The Cricket Club of India, Limited, however, subsequently refused to carry out the agreement and obligations referred to above. Later on the Cricket Club of India, Limited announced that the assignment of seats would be as under:—

"Each Gymkhana to get 2,000 seats."

NO CONSULTATION

This was done without any consultation with the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana. To this the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana naturally took objection. But there was no reply from the Cricket Club of India in the matter for a long time. A letter from the solicitors of the Cricket Club of India, Limited, was subsequently received asking the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana to sign the agreement on the revised basis, namely, 2,000 seats to each of the four Gymkhanas.

Though the solicitors were informed that the arrangements embodied by them in the draft agreement sent by them to the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana were quite different from those confirmed by the Cricket Club of India, Limited, in their letter dated 20th February, 1936, and though they were offered the inspection of all the previous correspondence, they have not thought fit to do so up to now.

NO ALTERNATIVE

In view of this situation, the Hindu Gymkhana had no other alternative but to communicate to the Pentangular Cricket Committee, who had decided by a majority to play the Pentangular Cricket Tournament on the Brabourne Stadium, that the Hindu Gymkhana would not be able to take part in the Pentangular Cricket Tournament if played in the Brabourne Stadium. It was after this resolution was communicated to the Pentangular Cricket Committee that there appeared to be some move on the part of the representatives of the Cricket Club of India to come to some settlement in the matter. In the several meetings that took place, the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana made several suggestions, but they were not agreeable to the Cricket Club of India, Limited, who finally made the following offer on Monday, 13th instant at about 2 p.m.:—

"All the Cricket Club of India can offer to the Hindu Gymkhana is 500 seats for two Pentangulars and the Cricket Club of India to make the same offer to the other Gymkhanas, who, to assist this arrangement, will not claim to exercise their option, this offer being conditional on the Hindu Gymkhana signing the main agreement with the Cricket Club of India for ten years."

LAST MINUTE GRACE

The Hindu Gymkhana appreciates this last minute grace of an offer of 500 seats, but the spirit underlying it is obviously the condition imposed and referred to above.

Looking to the principle on which the Hindu Gymkhana has been taking its stand all along, it will be evident that it was impossible for the Hindu Gymkhana in consonance with their self-respect to agree to such a proposal. The P. J. Hindu Gymkhana had, therefore, no other option, but to refuse to accept the proposal."—A.P.

NAIR HOSPITAL DENTAL COLLEGE

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health and Excise in the Government of Bombay, presided over the Diploma Awarding and Prize Distribution functions of the College at the Nair Hospital compound on Saturday. Photo shows Dr. Gilder addressing the gathering.

One Arab Killed

Troops Maintain Order In Demonstration Of National League

ALEXANDRETTA, Dec. 13.

Troops were called out to maintain order as a result of a demonstration by the members of the Arab League National Action when one Arab was killed.

The authorities have closed an Arab club in Antioch.—Reuter.

Morocco Sultan Operated Upon

RABAT, Dec. 13.

The Sultan of Morocco has been successfully operated upon.—Reuter.

"PRESIDENT HOOVER"—A COMPLETE LOSS

MANILA, Dec. 13.

After spending two nights huddled in makeshift shelters in the Barren Island of Hoishoto Hayake passengers and crew of the "President Hoover" are being taken off to-day by "President McKinlay".

It is assumed a skeleton crew is being maintained aboard the "President Hoover" but it is feared the vessel has become a total loss. Three forward holds are leaking badly.—Reuter.

Weidmann Confesses One More Murder

PARIS, Dec. 13.

Weidmann confessed to a sixth murder, that of an Alsatian woman, Jeannine Keller, who had been missing a long time and some of whose property was found in Weidmann's possession—Reuter.

(Weidmann had confessed five murders of rich foreigners in the vicinity of Paris).

Polling & Music Hand-in-Hand!

Soviet In Throes Of General Election: Over One Lakh Booths

MOSCOW, Dec. 13.

Soviet general election was marked by unprecedented enthusiasm according to the official Tass Agency.

Over 100,000 polling stations were open from 6 a.m. to midnight but so keen were the voters to vote early that in a number of localities the voting was completed by afternoon. Millions of electors are reported to have striven to be the first to vote.

In some cases voting was done to the accompaniment of music and songs. Reports of enthusiastic polling have been received from Arctic stations, ships in the high seas, maternity homes and long distance trains.—Reuter.

TO ASSIST 'PRESIDENT HOOVER'

TAKAO (FORMOSA), Dec. 12.

Two Japanese warships proceeded at full speed to assist "President Hoover". An aeroplane from one of them flew over the liner to examine the situation. Japanese steamer "Hozan Maru" left Keelung at night when provisions for the stranded passengers and salvage materials.—Reuter.

Amateur Squas. Rockets Champion

LONDON, Dec. 13.

F. D. Amr Bey of Egypt won the Amateur Squash Rockets Championship for the third time consecutively, defeating in the final Dr. J. F. Stokes, 9—3, 9—4, 9—2.

Amr Bey had a heavy cold but in the covered court, with his usual rapid style, won comfortably.—Reuter.

Soviet And Missing American Couple

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

The Soviet Foreign office has reported to the State Department that it has no information of the whereabouts of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson.—Reuter.

MAJ.-GENERAL G. G. H. IRVING DEAD.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 13.

The death has occurred of Maj.-General G. G. H. Irving.

He commanded the Australian imperial forces in Egypt during wartime.—Reuter.

New D. G. Of Bank Of International Settlements

BASLE, Dec. 13.

M Roger Auboin, recently appointed French Director-General of National Economy, has been elected successor to the late M. Pierre Quesnay as Director General of the Bank of International Settlements.—Reuter

D. K. NAIK DECLINES INVITATION TO ACT AS UMPIRE

It is learnt that the Cricket Club of India had invited Mr. D. K. Naik, of the Hindu Gymkhana to act as Umpire at the Pentangular Matches, but it is learnt he has expressed his inability to do so as "it is hardly proper and graceful" to accept the offer under the present circumstances in view of the Hindu Gymkhana's attitude towards the Pentangular.

Madrid Heavily Bombarded

PARIS, Dec. 13.

According to a message from Madrid many persons were killed and wounded in a heavy bombardment on Madrid which started at 7-30 p.m. and was concentrated chiefly in the central districts.

At 9-30 p.m. the bombardment was doubled in intensity and explosions were heard from all quarters of the city.—Reuter.

ITALY WANTS FREE HAND IN SPAIN

BARCELONA, Dec. 12.

The Defence Minister, Senor Prieto, in a statement says it is significant that the withdrawal of Italy from the League has been announced on the eve of a great offensive in Spain wherein the principal role is assigned to Italian units. Thus Signor Mussolini is avoiding hindrances carrying out his military plans in Spain.—Reuter.

Archbishop Of Westminster Made Cardinal

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 13.

Rev. Arthur Hinsley, Archbishop of Westminster was created Cardinal by a secret consistory. He is the first British Cardinal since Cardinal Bourne died in 1935. Most of the Cardinals resident at Rome were present at the Consistory. The Pope referred to the sadness with which he saw the great damage sustained by the Heralds of the gospel in the Far East and feared that even greater damages in the future from upheavals which were necessary concomitants of the conflict. Five Cardinals were created raising the strength of the Sacred College to 69 out of a possible 70. There are only three from the British Empire namely Cardinal Macrony of Ireland and Cardinal Villeneuve of Canada in addition to Cardinal Hinsley.

It is announced that the American Church of Santasusanna at Rome has been assigned to Cardinal Hinsley.—Reuter.

NEW SITE FOR NEILL STATUE

MADRAS, December 13.

The Government have passed orders to-day that the Neill Statue should be installed in the verandah adjoining the Arms Gallery of the Government Museum, at Egmore.—A. P.

SULTAN SIDI MOHAMAD TO BE OPERATED UPON.

RABAT, Dec. 13.

Sultan Sidi Mohammed of Morocco will undergo an operation on December 13, the operation, which is not serious was postponed owing to the Muslim Ramadan festival.—Reuter.

8 MINERS KILLED

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 13.

Lightning, which struck a bell wire on the headgear of central shaft of Randmine detonated eleven dynamite charges 4,000 feet underground killing eight native miners and seriously injuring four.

An European was saved by native who pushed him aside. The mine is owned by the Eastrand Proprietary Mines Limited.—Reuter.

U. S. Lodges Strong Protest Against Japanese Action

(Continued From Page 1)

nay", which earlier in the day ran through the direct line of fire from Japanese vessels while taking refugees from Nanking.

His Majesty's gunboat "Bee" and two United States vessels are rushing to the scene of the sinking. "Panay" was anchored 28 miles above Nanking where it had gone to avoid falling shells. The United States Government are expected to launch an immediate enquiry. President Roosevelt has asked the State Department to inform him of all developments.

According to later information 15 to 20 crew of "Panay" are wounded and according to a radio report the loss of life is feared to be heavy.

His Majesty's gunboat 'Bee' and the United States gunboat "Oahu", which are hastening to the scene are respectively 150 and 300 miles away. Admiral Yarnell, the United States Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, who was to have left for Manila to-morrow has cancelled his passage and is remaining at Nanking until the matter is cleared up.

The United States officials have asked Japanese officials to co-operate in making investigations.—Reuter.

Japanese Party In Br. Territory

HONGKONG, Dec. 12.

Military authorities confirm that a Japanese party landed on Saturday evening within British territory.

According to the police reports, they numbered about 30 and were pursuing the crew of the Chinese junk.—Reuter

U. S.'s STIFF NOTE TO JAPAN

But No Precipitate Action

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

As soon as it is established that the Japanese are responsible for the sinking of "Panay," the most stiffly worded note yet sent will be dispatched to Tokio.

But the way in which both the Government and the Congress leaders have received the news, makes it certain that there will be no precipitate action.—Reuter.

HULL TO CONSULT ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

Mr. Cordell Hull has prepared vigorous representations to be presented to Japan regarding the Sinking of "Panay".

Mr. Hull held a conference with a group of Far Eastern advisers before drafting the protest.

There is no indication at present whether the representation would include a demand for indemnity covering the cost of "Panay" and suitable compensation for the casualties involved.

Before dispatching the note, Mr. Hull is expected to confer with President Roosevelt.—Reuter.

FULL REPARATION OFFERED

SHANGHAI, Dec. 13.

It is understood Vice-Admiral Hasegawa has offered Admiral Yarnell full reparation in connection with the sinking of "Panay".—Reuter.

Drowned Or Killed By Bombs

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

Officers of the U. S. Flagship believe that the eighten missing from "Panay" were killed by bombs or drowned.—Reuter.

Only "Times" Correspondent Safe

HANKOW, Dec. 13.

American Ambassador Johnson has received a report that 15 of "Panay's" survivors are wounded, some seriously. Three Italians were aboard, one of whom is wounded.

The only British passenger, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, correspondent of the "Times", is safe.—Reuter.

JAPANESE WANTS TO HOLD INQUIRY FIRST

SHANGHAI, Dec. 13.

A Japanese army spokesman stated that three Japanese 'planes were involved in the bombing and sinking of the United States' boats and added that the Japanese Navy were prepared to punish the airmen responsible, but they must first hold a thorough enquiry.—Reuter.

JAPANESE WERE INFORMED

LONDON, Dec. 13.

It is learned in London that before "Bee" left for Hohsien, the Commander, Rear-Admiral Holt, told the Japanese to inform the artillery and bombers that he was sailing notwithstanding the standstill order and asked six Japanese officers to accompany him.

It is learned the action was more in the nature of a gesture of good faith than a demand that they be regarded as hostages. As no reply was received "Bee" left without them.—Reuter

SURVIVORS OF 'PANAY'

SHANGHAI, Dec. 13.

The "Bee" picked up two survivors of the "Panay" and one member of the Standard Oil Company staff, who was aboard "Meiping".—Reuter.

Standard Vacuum Oil Co.'s Ships And Japan

SHANGHAI, Dec. 13.

It is learned the Standard Vacuum Oil Company had notified the Japanese authorities on Friday last, through the U. S. Consul General at Shanghai, that 17 of their ships were concentrated at Wuhu and asked that steps be taken to ensure their safety.—Reuter.

BRITISH PROTEST TO JAPAN

TOKIO, Dec. 13.

Sir Robert Craigie called at the Foreign Office and drew attention to the seriousness of the attacks on British warships in the Yangtze.

A Japanese military officer is hastening to Wuhu to investigate the attacks.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON SURVIVORS OF "PANAY"

SHANGHAI, Dec. 13.

"Panay" carried 72 persons of whom 18 have not been accounted for. All the four U. S. Embassy officials are among the survivors. They are George Atcheson, Second Secretary, Captain F. N. Roberts, Assistant Military Attache, Hall Paxton, Secretary and Emil Gassie, Code-Clerk.

The survivors landed at Hohsien Anhwei province just as Japanese troops were beginning to attack the town. Urgent steps are being taken to stop the attack and safeguard the survivors. A sailor among the wounded died at Hohsien.—Reuter

BARON HIROTA APOLOGISES

Sequel To "Unfortunate Incident" Involving Br. Gunboat

TOKIO, Dec. 13.

Baron Hirota called on Sir Robert Craigie and on behalf of the Japanese Government, tendered an expression of profound regret for "the unfortunate reported incident" involving the gunboat "Lady Bird".

The Japanese War Minister has sent a personal representative to call on the British Military Attache here to express regret for the Wuhu incident and convey to the British Ambassador, the War Minister's assurances that he is conducting a personal investigation into the incident.

The Japanese Press does not mention the affair.—Reuter.

Hirota's Apology To U. S.

TOKIO, Dec. 13.

Baron Hirota personally called on the United States Ambassador and expressed most profound regrets and apologies for the sinking of "Panay" and three tanks.

The Japanese War and Navy Ministers have expressed similar regrets and apologies to the United States Military and Naval Attaches.—Reuter.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR "PANAY" INCIDENT

SHANGHAI, Dec. 13.

A Japanese naval communique says that appropriate steps are being taken to enable Vice-Admiral Hasegawa to assume full responsibility for the "Panay" incident which "is a most unfortunate incident and is most deeply regretted."

The Communique declares; Acting on information that Chinese troops were fleeing from Nanking by steamship "Navaland" and the air force proceeded to pursue and bomb them. Mistaking the three Standard Oil vessels for Chinese steamers the Aircraft bombed them and in the course of these operations "Panay," which was alongside the steamers was sunk.

General Harada, the Japanese Military Attache is proceeding by aeroplane to Nanking to ensure the safety of neutral shipping above Nanking.—Reuter.

Control Of Sugar Factories In Bihar

ASSEMBLY PASSES BILL

Licensing To Be Introduced And 'Cane Prices To Be Regulated

PATNA, December 13.

The Bihar Assembly to-day passed the Sugar Factories Control Bill.

The Bill provides for the licensing of sugar factories and regulating the supply and price of sugarcane intended for use in such factories.

PLANTERS' OPPOSITION

During discussion Mr. Meyrick, Planters' representative and Mr. C. P. N. Sinha, Opposition Leader, did not favour the zone system and cess on sugarcane.

The latter was also not in favour of throwing out all the purchasing agents out of employment. They also opposed tax on sugarcane sold to the factories.
United Press

Socialist Appeal To Bombay Congressmen

Support Candidates Put Up By Party For Election As Delegates

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party have issued the following Manifesto in connection with the approaching election of Delegates to the Indian National Congress:—

"On 19th December, Congressmen in the City will be called upon to exercise their choice of delegates to the Haripura Session of the Congress who will also function in the coming year as Members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee

"The Bombay Congress Socialist Party this year, as in the past, will put up a certain number of candidates at these elections from various Wards and hopes with confidence that, as in the past, they will be supported and elected

MINISTERIAL EXPERIMENTS

"Congressmen have before them the work members of the Party have done, whether in the Working Committee of the Congress, the All-India Congress Committee, the B. P. C. C. or the D. C. C's. They have witnessed in the course of the past twelve months the very fine struggle the Party put up to prevent what it considered the ill-advised experiment of accepting ministerial responsibility in the provinces. In that attempt the Party failed to withstand the forces of compromise and constitutionalism with the result that to-day some of the warnings which the Party sounded are unfortunately coming true.

"Now, however, that the Congress has launched on its experiment of holding Ministerial Offices, the Congress Socialist Party seeks to co-operate in making that experiment a success. It feels that the only way in which that can be done is through a consistent attempt to carry out the policies and to implement the measures laid down in the Election Manifesto of the Congress, bearing in mind all the time the primary purpose of accepting office, namely, to wreck the Constitution.

"OZONE OF PUBLIC LIFE"

"Congress Cabinets cannot carry out such a policy unless there is co-operation, informed comment and criticism forthcoming from Congress organizations. The need is, therefore, obvious for the presence of a substantial number of those who have the proper outlook in the different Congress Committees. Friendly and candid criticism as Gandhiji has put it, the ozone of public life and such criticism has so far been forthcoming mainly from the ranks of the Congress Socialist Party.

"The Congress Session at Haripura next February will have before it, the task of elaborating ways and means of preventing the introduction of the Federal part of the Government of India Act. That will be one of the most important problems of the coming year. The C. S. P. has already indicated at the recent meeting of the A. I. C. C. at Calcutta that the Congress challenge to the Federation can only be made effective if it is to be backed up by a clear declaration of the intention of the Congress to end the smooth working of the constitutional machinery in the Provinces and to resort once again to its traditional weapon of mass action if the British Government is so ill-advised as to force on the country the infamous monstrosity known as Federation in the face of the declared opposition of the Provincial Assemblies in at least seven Provinces. The Right Wing in the Congress has revealed a mentality of indecision and hesitancy in this connection which cannot but be deplored. The same policy of drift and of keeping the door open which resulted in the end in the acceptance of offices in the Provinces, seems to be again in evidence and the apprehension is gaining ground in the minds of the bulk of Congressmen that, if not checked, this tendency to indecision and vagueness may result in the same way as the attempt to wreck the provincial part of the Imperialist Constitution

SUPPORT CANDIDATES

"There also faces us in the coming year another danger linked up with that of the Federation,—that of the King's visit to this country. At the instance of the Party, the Congress at Faizpur decided that Congressmen would abstain from participation in the functions connected with it. The threat of the visit having recently been revived as a result of the formation of Congress Cabinets, it is necessary to convert this passive attitude into one of militant boycott if this Imperialist move is to be scotched.

"The C. S. P. therefore appeals for support for its candidates on the issue of resistance to Federation and boycott of the King's visit and calls upon Congressmen in Bombay to vote for the Party's candidates and to send them as delegates to the next Session of the Congress.

"So far as the local political situation is concerned, the past year has been for the Congress in Bombay one of unpleasant incidents. The cause of the unsatisfactory state of the organization in the City is obviously to be found in the manner in which those who to-day control the B. P. C. C. have utilised their tenure of position and power. Even if one were to ignore certain unfortunate scandals, the stagnant condition of the Congress machinery in the City reveals a lack of that enthusiasm and drive which is necessary if the Congress is to keep its place in the hearts and minds of the people.

LABOUR AND CIVIC POLICY

"An unsympathetic attitude towards the claims and grievances of industrial labour and a lack of interest in the civic and economic problems of the lower middle-classes has kept the bulk of the people in the City aloof from active participation in the Congress organization. The Congress Socialist members in the B. P. C. C. will stand for a closer approach to labour in the City and for a bold civic policy which will further the rights of tenants, shop assistants and office employees, and thus widen the influence of the Congress.

"The Congress has, if it is to be true to its traditions and its historic role, great tasks to perform. Those it can only face by becoming increasingly instinct with the needs and aspirations of the masses. It must establish closer contact with the masses to draw them more intimately into its orbit. The Congress for the last three years has been developing in that direction. The sweeping victories of the Congress in the elections were merely the first fruit of the policy. But that policy can be adequately implemented and maximum benefit to the national movement realised only by those who like the Congress Socialists and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, have sponsored this orientation from the start and have been responsible for getting the Congress to adopt it to the extent it has

PARTY CANDIDATES

"The Party is confident that every one of the candidates it puts up will, both by reason of the militant national policy and radical economic programme for which it stands and also by reason of their personal record as active Congress workers, get the support of Congressmen in the City and appeals to Congress voters to see that every one of the following candidates is elected:—

A Ward—F. M. Pinto.

B Ward—Nirbheyram Popat.

C Ward—Yusuf Meherally, G. P. Hutheesingh, and Bhagwandas Kapadia.

D Ward—M. R. Masani and Asoka Mehta.

E Ward—C. K. [illegible], and

G Ward—Purshottam Trikamdas.

Peasants March To C. P. Assembly

Premier Announces 12½ p. c. Flat Reduction In Land Revenue

NAGPUR, Dec. 13.

Shouting anti-Zamindari and anti-imperialist slogans about 1,500 peasants,—most of whom come from the adjoining districts of Wardha, Dhandara, Chhindwara, Saugor, Raipur and Jubbulpore after marching through the principal thoroughfares of the city proceeded to the C. P. Assembly Chamber. The peasants did not enter the Chamber, but sat in the open just outside the precincts of the Chamber. Red Flags were prominently displayed by the processionists, who were quiet and peaceful.

Soon after the question hour in the Assembly was over, the Premier, Dr. Khare, accompanied by the Finance and Revenue Ministers, Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale, the Deputy Speaker and some Congress M.L.A.'s arrived at the spot to meet the peasants and listen to their demands. The Premier addressing the peasants said he knew their demands. He regretted they had taken the trouble of coming here from long distance. He assured them of the Government's full sympathy. The Government would strive very hard to secure every possible relief to the ryots.

The Premier proceeding referred to the limited powers of the Ministers under the New Act and said it would take some more time before they could fulfil all the election pledges. Even during the short period they had been in office they had taken several measures for relief of cultivators. He alluded to the Government decision to give a 12 1/2 per cent. flat reduction in land revenue in case of smaller peasantry forming half the agricultural population of the province and said the question of relief to heavily assessed areas was being examined. He hoped they would continue to support the Congress, whose humble representatives the Ministers were and assured them that they would remain in office only so long as the Congress desired them to do so and they felt could improve the condition of the ryots for whose welfare they had entered the Assembly. The Premier with his two colleagues, thereafter returned to the Assembly.—A. P.

Mr. S. S. Mehta Dead

(From A. Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, December 13.

Mr. S. S. Mehta, reputed Gujarati scholar and critic died yesterday at his Dewanpura residence, Bhavnagar at the age of 63. Mr. Mehta was connected with the Anthropological Society, Social Service League, Co-operative Institute, Buddhistic Society and the Teachers' Association, Bombay. He leaves behind two sons, one of whom is a Superintendent in the Finance Department, Bombay Secretariat.

In the by-election of the Village Panchayat, Dahisar on Saturday last, caused by the continuous absence of Mr. A. D. Surve for a period over six months, Mr. Raghunath Anantji Mhatre (Farmers and Public Party Candidate) was declared elected.

Jayaprakash Condemns

Congress Committee Bans On Leader Of Bihar Kisan Movement

PATNA, December 12.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, in the course of a statement characterises the recent ban placed by two District Congress Committees in North Bihar on Kisan activities of Swami Sahajananda Saraswati, President of the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha and a member of the Provincial Congress Committee, as "not likely to raise the prestige of the Congress, nor is it in consonance with its high ideals."

He adds: "It is a most astounding procedure for any Congress Committee to forbid such a man from carrying on his activities."

SEC. 144 IN MYSORE

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, (By Mail.)

The City Magistrate, Mysore has promulgated an order under Section 144, Cr. P. Code, prohibiting meetings in important localities in the City of Mysore for a period of two months from today and this order has been served on Messrs H. C. Dasappa, T. Mariappa and other Congress leaders.

From Deoli To Berhampore

CALCUTTA, December 13.

The fourth batch of detenus (30 in number) is expected to arrive in Calcutta to-day from the Deoli Detention Camp. They will be transferred to the Berhampore Detention Camp.—A.P.

FOLLOW PATH OF NON-VIOLENCE

Bihar Premier Hoists Tricolour On Gaya Municipality

GAYA, Dec. 13.

An appeal not to spread the cult of violence but to follow the path of Gandhiji was made by the Hon. Mr. Srikishna Sinha, Prime Minister, yesterday replying to an address presented to him by the Gaya Municipality, on the occasion of hoisting of the National Flag on its building.

The Prime Minister said that Congress was the follower of Gandhiji's Philosophy, wherein there was no enmity. All were brothers. Destruction was easy, but construction was difficult, hence the cry of "Abolish Zamindary" was wrong. Moreover, that cry would only help to increase Zamindars' oppression. People must protect their rights, but not by violence. Violence would be properly dealt with.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

Appealing to Muslims he said, all communities were equal in the eyes of Congress. Offenders, whatever their religion would be punished.

The Prime Minister then unfurled the Flag on the Municipal building by pressing an electric button.

He also hoisted the National Flag on the Bar Library Building and opened the Gaya Branch of the Calcutta National Bank.

Mr. Sinha was accompanied by the Finance Minister and Advocate General.—United Press.

GOVERNOR VISITS AHMEDABAD VILLAGES

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 13.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited several villages adjoining Ahmedabad this morning and was enthusiastically received at all places. In the evening he visited Kubernagar, the new suburb, and took tea with Inamdar Kuberdas Modi.

Mr. Pritamrai Vrajrai Desai, President of the Ahmedabad Housing Association gave His Excellency an account of the Co-operative Housing movement in Ahmedabad, which started in 1924. He said that there were 48 Housing Societies in Ahmedabad representing all castes and creeds including the Depressed Classes.—A.P.

Lahore Papers' Securities To Be Returned

LAHORE, December 13.

The Associated Press understands that the Punjab Government have ordered the refund of securities of the "Zamindar" and "Karamvir", vernacular dailies of Lahore deposited by their publishers under Section 7 (3) of Indian Press (Emergency) Powers Act. The security of the "Zamindar" is Rs. 3,000 while of the Karamvir" Rs. 2,000.—A.P.

MADRAS LABOUR CONFERENCE

Plea For Enquiry Into All Organised Industries

MADRAS, Dec. 13.

The first Madras Provincial Labour Conference commenced sitting this evening at the Memorial Hall. Mr. Guruswami, General Secretary, All-India Railwaymen's Federation, presided.

The Conference is being held with a view to bringing together organised and unorganised workers of the Province and also improving conditions of service of industrial workers in the Presidency.

Mr. Guruswami in the course of his address pleaded for the appointment by the Government of an enquiry committee, representative of workers in all organised industries, to suggest ways and means for implementing the decisions of the Congress Labour Sub-Committee at Calcutta.—A. P.

PREMIER TO HOLD INQUIRY

NAGPUR, Dec. 13.

The Central Provinces Legislative Assembly discussed a non-official resolution demanding the institution of an enquiry into the causes of the communal disturbances in Jubbulpore during the Dashra festival.

Congress members, supporting it urged the Government to thoroughly investigate and take steps in order to prevent a recurrence of such incidents in future, while Muslim members thought that no useful purpose would be served at this stage by the enquiry of the nature proposed.

PREMIER'S ASSURANCE.

The Premier, Dr. N. B. Khare, speaking on the motion, stated that the Government would accept the motion if he alone, as the Minister in charge of order, were asked to make an enquiry into disturbances.

The House assented to the Premier's suggestion and the resolution was carried unopposed.

The Premier thanked the House for its confidence in him and said that communal riots should make every Indian hang down his head in shame. He appealed to the leaders of all communities to see that there was no more repetition of such ugly disturbances.

The discussion of another resolution urging the Government that the enhancement of revenue made as the result of the last settlement in seven Taluks in west Berar should be collected at pre-settlement rates from the current year, was not concluded when the House rose for the day. The motion was supported by several members, Congress and non-Congress, hailing from Berar.

PEASANTS' DEMANDS.

In connection with the peasants demonstration near the Assembly Chamber to-day, the main demands of the peasants are a 50 per cent. reduction of land revenue and immediate relief of the heavy burden of indebtedness. There were some Congress flags in the procession.

The peasants were apparently satisfied with the Premier's reassuring speech, detailing what the Ministry had done for them, and after squatting for a short time near the Assembly Chamber grounds they quietly dispersed.—A. P.

(Continued from Col 7)

municipality had already installed a purification Plant at Dadar where sewage was converted into gas by scientific methods. This gas could be used for domestic purposes. He thought the suggestion of Rao Bahadur Jagtap for sewage farms was not at all practicable for the city.

MUSLIM GIRLS' EDUCATION

Prof. S. R. Davar moved another amendment to sanction Rs. 60,000 for the plans and estimates and in the meantime invite Rao Bahadur Jagtap on the Works Committee to suggest his views.

At this stage the question was put to vote and both the amendments were thrown out. The original proposition was agreed to.

The house then met in a Special Committee and approved the school going age of Muslim girls from 6 to 11 instead of 6 to 10. The house also approved of the introduction of free and compulsory education in B and E wards as outlined by the Schools Committee.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

Air Raid Trial In Bombay

TEST ON JANUARY 4 IN WHOLE CITY

Corporation To Co-operate With Govt. And Military

For the first time in the history of the country, the Congress ministry and the military authorities are co-operating for the defence of Bombay from air raids in case of war.

Test On January 4.

With this end in view, a test will be made on Tuesday, January 4, when all lights in the streets and public places except dwelling houses will be delayed until 7-10 p. m. (Standard Time).

GOVERNMENT'S LETTER

The Secretary to the Government, Home Department, in a letter to the Municipal Commissioner, dated 9th December writing on this question stated that in conjunction with the annual Bombay Fortress Manning Exercise to be held from the 3rd to the 10th January, 1938 the Military authorities desire to have a trial "Black-out" in Bombay City on the evening of Tuesday January 4, 1938. This is considered necessary to test the measures which are under consideration for minimising as far as possible the effects of an enemy air-raid in the event of war. To ensure that the City does not present an easy target to air-craft attacking by night it is essential that lights should not be visible from the air. It should therefore be possible to arrange that on a given signal all exterior lights can be extinguished immediately i. e. that there should be a complete "black-out". If these arrangements are to be successful it is essential that they should be adequately tested in peace time.

WHY TEST IN THE CITY

The Military authorities at first proposed to hold the test in their own area at Colaba; but as it is considered that such a test would be of little practical value it is now proposed to apply the test to the whole of Bombay City. The plan is as follows:—

STREET LIGHTING AND LIGHTING IN PUBLIC PLACES

The Municipality to be asked to delay all exterior lighting (street lamps, lighting in public places, i. e. Chowpatty, etc.) under their direct control until 19-10 hours (Standard Time).

OUTSIDE LIGHTS

Bodies such as the Port Trust, Railways, Electric Light and Power Co., and business firms, shop keepers and private individuals with illuminated signs or exterior lights also to be asked to take action similarly.

VEHICLE LIGHTS

All owners and drivers of vehicles on the road during the period to run their vehicles with side or parking lights only and to drive at a reduced pace.

INTERIOR LIGHTS

There is no need to extinguish interior lights as long as such lights are screened or shaded so that they or their reflection are not visible from the air.

It must be remembered that the reflection of light is plainly visible from the air especially from smooth or wet surfaces and this applies particularly to lights which shine seawards.

Adequate methods of screening are to block or cover doors or windows with dark or opaque material or to screen the actual lights with funnel shaped shades which direct light on a limited area of floor only. Such shades can easily be improvised from paper.

WANTED CO-OPERATION OF ALL

The success of a test of this kind must depend upon the co-operation of all concerned and Government feel confident that the public will realise the measures referred to are in their own interests and will co-operate readily in the proposed trial "black-out". Before however an appeal is issued to the general public and the public bodies concerned Government consider that the consent of the Bombay Municipality should be obtained with regard to the proposal to delay street lighting till 19-10 hours (Standard Time) on January 4, 1938. I am accordingly to request that you will be so good as to inform Government as urgently as possible whether the Bombay Municipality will be good enough to lend their co-operation.

MR. NARIMAN'S OPPOSITION

When this matter came before the Municipal Corporation on Monday, Mr. B. N. Karanjia moved to inform the Government the willingness of the Municipal Corporation to co-operate with the military authorities.

Mr. K. F. Nariman opposed proposition and said it was the obligatory duty of the municipality to provide lights. The vehicular traffic in the city will be paralysed for the sake of military tests and the citizens will suffer owing to darkness. He therefore moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Municipal Commissioner to select some other place more suitable for military demonstration and less inconvenient to the public.

Dr. J. N. Choksy pointed out that the distance between Croydon and Karachi was only a question of twenty-two hours and a half. Practically every city in Europe was having tests and demonstrations every year for air defence and it was in the fitness of things that Bombay also should fall in line.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram also opposed the amendment and said where the lives and properties of the citizens were at stake, they should not mind a little inconvenience of half an hour.

Mr. M. R. Masani said the Indian National Congress had opposed wars and participation in wars and therefore they should not have anything to do with the military tests.

Dr. A. J. Colaco urged the house to remember that Italy had withdrawn from the League of Nations and Italy, Germany and Japan had joined hands. If there was an air raid in the city, he asked Mr. Masani, whether the Congress will help the defenceless citizens.

Mr. Nariman's amendment was put to vote and declared lost. The Original proposition was carried.

SEWAGE OF COLABA

Mr. Soonderdas Morarji then moved to approve the scheme outlined for the sewage of Colaba and Back Bay Reclamation areas and to the plans and estimates thereof, amounting to Rs. 9,58,639, the whole work being carried out in three stages as proposed by the Municipal Commissioner.

Rao Bahadur Jagtap, Executive Engineer, P. W. D. moved an amendment to refer the question of sewage to a special committee. Rao Bahadur Jagtap said the disposal or destruction of sewage as it was done at present was uneconomic inasmuch as the municipality could make a revenue of several lakhs of rupees every year if used for agricultural purposes. In Ahmedabad an experiment was made which cost only Rs. 40,000 while the scheme for the disposal of sewage on the western lines would have cost at least Rs. 14 lacs.

RAO BAHADUR'S SUGGESTION NOT PRACTICABLE

The Municipal Commissioner said the Corporation had to pass the plans and estimates and sanction only Rs. 60,000 from the Loan Works Budget at present. The City, he said, was not an agricultural place and therefore to dispose of sewage for agricultural purpose was not practicable. Would you like to have, he asked, sewage farms near Dadar colony or at Matunga to breed mosquitoes and other vermins? The

(Continued in Col 5)

WHY NOT PREVENT THAT "MORNING AFTER" FEELING?

Trying to drug away a "morning after" feeling is like slamming the stable door after the horse has bolted. Also, it is likely to be as damaging to the system as a very vicious slam would be to the stable door.

The more sensible idea is to prevent the "morning after" feeling by taking a glassful of bubbling Andrews Liver Salt before going to bed and another first thing in the morning. In this way the cause of the upset is removed normally, which is far preferable to countering the effect with drastic drugs.

Why Andrews Liver Salt should be so effective will be readily understood. It corrects the acidity in the stomach created by even the slightest excess. The carbon dioxide it forms settles the stomach and soothes the bowel linings. Its action on the liver is to promote the free functioning of this most important organ in the digestive system. In the intestines Andrews, working by the natural law known as *osmosis*, induces a temporary increase in the water content, followed by the free, gentle elimination of body waste and the poisons that accumulate as the result of excesses. All tendency towards heaviness and headache is removed, and what would have been a "morning after" feeling is banished. Andrews Liver Salt, the largest selling effervescing salt in the world, is available from all Chemists and Stores.

Fields and Factories

SICKNESS INSURANCE FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

National Trade Union Federation's Proposals To Bombay Labour Commissioner

Mr. R. R. Bakhale, General Secretary, National Trades Union Federation, Bombay in the course of a letter to Mr. J. F. Gennings, Commissioner of Labour, Bombay on "Bombay Government's Scheme for Sick Leave with Pay" says:

The Committee of the Federation ventures to submit that the Government Press note of August 17 and your letter under reply contain statements on the general question of social and sickness insurance some of which are difficult to reconcile

In the first place, the press note states, and your letter confirms, that, Government visualise the development of a comprehensive system of social insurance. Secondly, it states that they "have already set in motion the machinery of the Labour Department for the collection of material which within a reasonable distance of time should enable Government to decide what can be done to frame sound and workable schemes conforming to Indian conditions." Thirdly, at the end of paragraph 7 of your letter under reply you say that the scheme described in your letter "if successful may pave the way for specific schemes of social insurance on the lines of those to be found in the more advanced countries." And lastly, your letter announces the conclusion in paragraph 6 that "Government while having no doubt as to the ultimate goal to be aimed at, realise that conditions do not exist at present in the Presidency for the successful operation of sickness insurance scheme as it is understood and worked in the United Kingdom and other foreign countries."

"UNWARRANTED."

The Committee has read these conflicting observations with profound disappointment and regards the conclusion drawn therefrom as wholly unwarranted. These different statements made at different places are bound to create confusion as to the real intentions of Government in this benalf; and the Committee finds it difficult to understand what exactly the Government policy is and where they stand.

PRACTICABLE AND FEASIBLE.

Since the Whitley Commission reported, no serious attempt has been made, so far as the Committee is aware, by any provincial Government to enquire into the possibility of a social or sickness insurance scheme and to find out a basis for it, however, limited it may be in its scope. In the opinion of the Committee, the statement in your letter that conditions do not exist at present for the successful operation of the scheme is not correct. The Bombay Labour Office conducted two enquiries —one in 1930 and another in 1931—into the incidence of sickness among the cotton mill operatives in Bombay City and their reports were published. Those reports have shown that the average incidence of sickness among the workers covered by the enquiries is somewhere below 2 per cent; and the conclusion is identical with the results of more comprehensive enquiries made in Western countries. Moreover, the Government can institute similar enquiries on a wider basis and obtain the necessary material by the time any proposed legislation reaches its final stages. But the present Government have not yet made any such effort, although they have the machinery of the Labour Office to do so. The attitude of Government, therefore, in admitting the desirability and even the necessity of sickness insurance scheme on the one hand and rejecting it on the score of impracticability on the other, betrays lack of conviction and cannot be sustained. The Committee of the Federation is satisfied that the evolution of a full fledged scheme of sickness insurance is both practicable and feasible even now, if only the Government are in earnest about it and are willing to finance it to the extent of their admitted obligation.

Your letter says that Government hope that a fully developed scheme of social insurance may be in course of time evolved from the scheme under consideration. The Committee is not sure of such a development taking place.

HOLIDAY WITH PAY.

In paragraph 4, your letter says that in the opinion of Government "the best method of approach would be to combine sick leave with holidays with pay for industrial workers". This view is not confirmed in the subsequent paragraph of your letter in which you state that for entitling a worker to get leave he will have to produce a certificate. The leave therefore becomes essentially a sick leave and has no element of holiday in it. A worker may ask for a holiday even without being sick; but he cannot get sick leave for which a certificate is made a condition precedent. The Committee regrets to find that your letter is not clear on this as on many other points. Holidays with pay are a distinct feature of social legislation and do not form part of sickness insurance scheme.

MAIN FEATURES

The Committee of the Federation proposes to examine the scheme and make proposals for the consideration of Government The main features of the scheme seem to be as follows—

(1) Every industrial worker will have a legal right to three or four weeks sick leave with pay during every year.

(2) If there is any balance of leave unutilised during the year, it is to be turned into cash and the amount is to be put into a fund to be maintained by Government.

(3) The worker will have to contribute ten days' wages to the fund every year.

(4) The amount of the worker's contribution and the amount accruing from his unused leave, will be drawn upon on his retirement from industry or on his attaining a certain age and will be paid to him either in lump sum or in instalments.

Of these four points, the third point is not relevant to the scheme for sick leave with pay The Committee suggests that it should be either eliminated from the scheme or as is pointed out below, should be treated as part of another and contributory scheme of social insurance

If it is intended that a nucleus of a fund should be formed for protecting the workers against sickness, retirement old age or death this Committee will welcome such a move, if both the Government and the employers make adequate contributions for this purpose

Getting Up Nights Caused By Germs

Are you worried and annoyed by constant "Getting Up Nights"? If so, you should know that the true cause is irritating germs which are attacking the 9 million tiny tubes or filters within your kidneys. You can't be well till germs are killed and cleared out of your System. Other distressing symptoms of Kidney Trouble are Burning, Itching Passages, Nerves, Leg Pains, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Circles under Eyes, Swollen Ankles, frequent Headaches and Colds, Weakness, Loss of Energy and Appetite, etc. Kill Kidney Germs this scientific way and all pain and discomfort goes. Cystex—the prescription of an eminent Doctor—starts killing germs in kidneys and bladder in 2 hours. In 24 hours pain is gone, the kidneys are being stimulated and strengthened, in 5 days you are fitter, better, and feel 10 years younger. Cystex is sold by all Chemists on a definite guarantee of "No benefit—no pay." It must put you right in 8 days or you get your money back. Ask your Chemist for Cystex today. The guarantee protects you.

GLANDS FOR GOALS:

Manager May Try Injections

Can scientists make super-footballers by gland injections?

Since Wolverhampton Wanderers started gland treatment last August the question of whether it is possible to inject goals has been tantalising football managers.

Now Mr. Jack Tresadern, the Tottenham Hotspur manager, is willing to try the treatment on himself.

"It is being claimed that these injections will generally tone-up players, increase their resistance, give them extra push and stamina, and make them think and act more quickly," Mr. Tresadern said to the "News Chronicle".

"If that claim is substantiated no manager can afford to ignore such treatment for his team.

"I AM PREPARED"

"Therefore, I am prepared to test the treatment myself, providing I can get the assurance of medical authority that the gland extracts they propose to inject will do me no harm.

"If it proves beneficial I shall lay the facts before my directors to decide whether the treatment shall be introduced to Hotspur players."

But Mr. Harry Curtis, manager of top-of-the-League Brentford, expressed himself thus:

"If I considered, or was authoritatively advised, that a young, athletic fellow would not be fit to take part in a match without injections he would not be in my team."

Mr. Leslie Knighton, Chelsea manager, said: "The idea has been brought to my notice, but—well, that is all I care to say".

Said Mr. Jack Peart, of Fulham: "We have not used it on any of our players, and I do not know of any intention to do so."

But in Mr. Billy Birrell, of Queen's Park Rangers, Mr. Tresadern may find someone willing to join him, for this is the cautious opinion of Mr. Birrell:

"I am waiting and watching for developments. One must move with the times in these days of scientific advancement If it is proved to be good—good. If it is proved to be no good, why bother?"

Statements that Fulham and Tottenham have already tried the treatment on some of their players are officially denied.

Percy Rudd, the Sports Editor, writes:

Is gland treatment for footballers a form of doping?

If it is, we are faced with the situation that what may be permissible for human beings is rigidly barred in sports where animals take part.

But if gland treatment is merely a cure for bodily ill-health the situation is of course, entirely different

I am inclined to agree with Harry Curtis, the Brentford manager.

Five-Day Week For U. S. Workers

Important Demand: American Federation Of Labour

(Through International Federation Of Trade Unions.)

During the short period since the Social Security Act came into force in 1933, Acts introducing unemployment relief have been introduced into forty-eight of the United States (the adoption of Federal legislation is mostly dependent on the preliminary adoption of corresponding legislation in the individual States) While this can be regarded as a great success, it must be openly admitted on the other hand that much still remains to be done, especially in the way of doing away with the exceptions. Out of the 48 million persons who are gainfully employed, 24 million have still no right to relief, these being agricultural workers, those working on their own account, employees of small firms employing less than eight or less than four workers, etc. (in some States), domestic servants, Government employees, employees of charitable institutions, seasonal workers, seamen, casual workers, etc. In some cases, too, workers who are entitled to benefit in one State lose their right through migrating to another and have to acquire it afresh. Where unemployment is due to sickness or physical disability, the worker has no compensation for his forced idleness. Workers may also be deprived of their claims by a system of leasing or contracting on the part of the company concerned. In view of all this inadequacy, the recent Convention of the American Federation of Labour strongly advocated the extension of unemployment compensation not only to agricultural workers but also to "all employees in workershops, mills, mines and factories.

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.

"The year 1937", states the Report of the Executive Council to this year's Convention of the American Federation of Labour (AFL), "appears to mark the beginning of a movement for vacations with pay for wage-earners. Until recenty, such holidays were confined with few exceptions to salaried workers". By means of a questionnaire, the AFL has ascertained that in 1937, 746,893 out of its 3,200,000 members had holidays with pay. Out of this number, 383,000 were Federal or State employees, the remainder being workers in private enterprise. "Vacations with pay," the report continues, "should become part of the programme for shortening work-hours. Also, they may lessen seasonal unemployment by substituting paid holidays for a lay-off in dull seasons."

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

The Social Security Act introduced into the United States in 1935 not only laid the foundations for unemployment relief but contained, inter alia, provisions regarding old-age pensions. In spite of the Federal Government's undertaking "to match up to dol. 15 per month State old-age pensions if the State law has been approved by the Social Security Board", many of the State systems pay their aged poor most inadequate amounts. According to an enquiry made by the American Federation of Labour (AFL) forty-two States with approved plans in April, 1937, had 1,297,321 aged on their pension lists. The average pensions paid out amounted to dol. 18.71 per month; in sixteen States the average was over dol. 20 and in twenty-eight States over dol. 15. In certain States the amount fell as low as dol. 11, dol. 10, dol. 9 or dol. 4. Old persons become entitled to the pension at the age of sixty-five or seventy. This year's Convention of the AFL strongly advocated old-age pensions for all, and reduction of the pensionable age, since employers refused to give employment to the older workers.

The recent Fifty-seventh Convention of the American Federation of Labour (AFL) confirmed and endorsed its long-standing demand for the five-day week and six-hour day without any reduction in hourly, daily or weekly pay. Since 1922 the AFL has demanded that wages be raised and hours reduced in proportion to the increase in human productivity, since "only by the universal establishment of the scientifically calculated shorter work-day can be built a continuing and enduring national prosperity"

In Cricket it's Chance!

but why take chance with your Future...

INSURE WITH

Sentinel Assurance Co., Ld.

PROSPECT CHAMBERS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Ogden's

GUINEA GOLD

QUALITY MAGNUMS

Once you smoke Ogden's "GUINEA GOLD" you will never want to change. Why? Because there is no better cigarette at the price. INSIST ON THE BEST. INSIST ON "GUINEA GOLD."

GG/39

Our Madras Letter

TENANT-ZAMINDARI RELATIONSHIP

Diverse Views On Agriculturists' Relief Bill

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Dec. 9

About 650 memoranda have been submitted by the various Associations, representing different interests, before the Special Committee which was appointed by the Madras Legislature to enquire into the condition of tenants in Zamindari areas in the presidency. The Committee met early this week under the presidency of Mr. T. Prakasam, Revenue Minister, to settle the programme of work. Fortified with such ample material, the committee is going to tour the districts at the beginning of the new year to record oral evidence This is a signal proof of the fact that even a Ministry with an overwhelming majority has to carefully consult public opinion before embarking on any measure of popular interest. Apart from the various technical problems and suggestions put forward by the hundred associations—which are all minor questions—the major issues to be tackled by the committee are (a) enquiry into the present levels of rent and their future alteration, (b) mode of rent collection, (c) impartibility of certain Zamindaris and (d) the future of the Zamindari System

"Representations". As regards fair and equitable rent, the majority of representations received from Zamindars suggest that the existing provisions in the Estates Land Act are enough; while representations from tenants show that certain provisions as in the case of ryotwari areas should be made, such fair and equitable rent being from 25 to 50 per cent of the net produce. The Sub-Committee of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee would put the maximum at one-sixth of the net produce.

The tenants seem to think that some statutory provision for remission of rent should be made, while Zamindars hold that such a provision would lead to litigation and in that case a corresponding provision for reduction of 'peishkush' is urged. The Zamindars also think that if the latter provision is not made, the former also should not be provided

The Zamindars also do not agree that the Provincial Government should have any reserve powers to revise, alter or reduce rents. A few independant memoranda have suggested reserve powers not only for reduction of rents but also for enhancing them

"Rent Collection." Both the landlords and tenants agree, however, that the provisions with regard to collection of rent require revision and only with this difference, viz., that the tenants do not like that the landlords should have the existing powers, except the power of collecting through a Court of Law, while Zamindars think that they should be invested with summary power of collection.

Zamindars assert that tenants have no inherent rights to utilize the natural agricultural facilities, such as grazing of cattle, collection of green manure or wood for making agricultural implements. Zamindars also think that 'Jamabandhi' as in the case of ryotwari areas is not feasible, while some of the tenants' representatives are of opinion that yearly 'Jamabandhi' is an absolute necessity.

These are some of the problems confronting the Committee which after gathering evidence by touring the presidency, will submit its report to the Legislature.

It is expected that the reform of the Zamindari system will be followed by the Congress Ministry undertaking the far greater reform of the ryotwari tenure. These two great reforms would undoubtedly make the second year of the Madras Ministry as memorable as the opening year's success with the Prohibition Scheme and Debt Relief Measure.

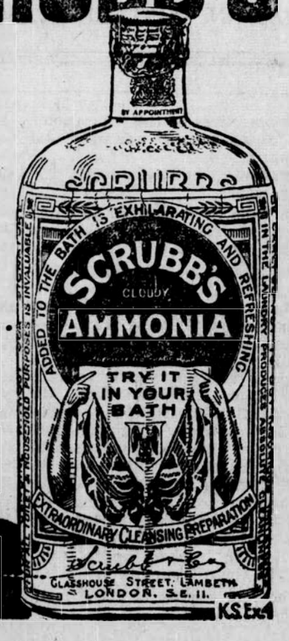
DEBT RELIEF BILL

The local papers are full of comments—a few helpful suggestions and mostly destructive criticism—of the Agriculturists' Debt Relief Bill which was published last week in the Gazette" and the Press inviting public opinion—criticisms expressed both on the platform and in the correspondence columns of the dailies. Perhaps the most persistent criticism is that the general relief provided does not take into account the actual condition of creditors and debtors Though this is a plausible argument, it must be confessed that it is a most impracticable solution: as there are more than forty lakhs of families who come under the provision of the Bill, an enquiry into the individual cases is not an easy affair The Premier himself answered several criticisms at a public meeting specially convened for the purpose by the Tamil Nad Congress Committee Rather than having bill passed easily in the two Houses the Ministry's anxiety to take the public into its confidence is evidenced by the fact that the Premier and his colleagues are con

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 6.)

5 GOOD REASONS FOR USING SCRUBB'S

- Scrubbs makes every bath a luxury. It purifies and softens the water—removes odour of perspiration — relieves prickly heat. Use it regularly.
- Scrubbs gives immediate relief from insect bites and stings. Neutralises the poison—allays irritation. Just dab the affected place with undiluted Scrubbs.
- Scrubbs makes shaving easier. Softens the beard—cools and braces the skin—keeps razor blades keen. A few drops in the shaving water every day.
- Scrubbs is invaluable for washing Loosens and dissolves dirt without effort—invaluable for dainty fragile fabrics. Makes linen snowy white.
- Scrubbs removes grease spots and stains. Rub with a piece of flannel soaked in undiluted Scrubbs, all spots and stains disappear as if by magic.



LOOK FOR THE SIGNATURE

K.S.Ex.4

Imparting Education In Its Truest Sense

Pupils' Reasoning Capacities To Be Developed

Making A Person Reliable Associate And Trusted Neighbour

SOUND TRAINING OF TEACHERS ESSENTIAL FOR SUCCESS OF SCHEME

Zakir Hussain Committee Recommends Thorough Overhauling In System Of Examinations

The following is the continuation of the report published by the Dr. Zakir Hussain Committee appointed by the Wardha Educational Conference held under the presidency of Mahatmaji:—

III MATHEMATICS

The objective is to develop in the pupil the capacity to solve speedily the ordinary number and geometrical problems arising in connection with his craft and with his home and community life. Pupils should also gain a knowledge of business practice and book-keeping.

We feel that these objectives can be attained by a knowledge of and adequate practice in:

The four simple rules; the four compound rules; fractions; decimals; the rule of three; the use of the unitary method; interest; elements of mensuration; practical geometry; the rudiments of book-keeping.

The teaching should not be confined merely to the facts and operations of number. It should be closely co-ordinated with life situations arising out of the basic handicraft and out of the great variety of actual problems in the life of the school and the community. Measurements of quantities and values in these connections would supply ample opportunity for the development of the reasoning capacities of the pupils.

IV SOCIAL STUDIES

The objectives are:

1. To develop a broad human interest in the progress of mankind in general and of India in particular.

2. To develop in the pupil a Proper understanding of his social and geographical environment; and to awaken the urge to improve it.

3. To inculcate the love of the motherland, reverence for its past, and a belief in its future destiny as the home of a united co-operative society based on love, truth and justice.

4. To develop a sense of the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

5. To develop the individual and social virtues which make a man a reliable associate and trusted neighbour.

6. To develop mutual respect for the world religions.

A course in history, in geography, in civics and in current events, combined with a reverential study of the different religions of the world showing how in essentials they meet in perfect harmony, will help to achieve these objectives. The study should begin with the child's own environment and its problems. His interest should be awakened in the manifold ways in which men supply their different wants. This should be made a starting point to arouse their curiosity about the life and work of men and women.

INDIAN HISTORY

1. A simple outline of Indian history should be given. The chief landmarks in the development of the social and cultural life of the people should be stressed, and the gradual movement towards greater political and cultural unity be shown. Emphasis should be laid on the ideals of love, truth and justice, of co-operative endeavour, national solidarity, and the equality and brotherhood of man. The treatment of the subject should be chiefly biographical in the lower, and cultural and social in the upper, grades. Care should be taken to prevent pride in the past from degenerating into an arrogant and exclusive nationalism. Stories of the great liberators of mankind and their victories of peace should find a prominent place in the curriculum. Emphasis should be laid on lessons drawn from life showing the superiority of non-violence in all its phases and its concomitant virtues over violence, fraud and deceit. The history of the Indian national awakening combined with a living appreciation of India's struggle for social, political and economic freedom, should prepare the pupils to bear their share of the burden joyfully and to stand the strain and stress of the period of transition. Celebrations of national festivals and of the "National Week" should be a feature in the life of every school.

IMPARTING GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

2. The pupils should become acquainted with the public utility services, the working of the panchayat and the co-operative society, the duties of the public servants, the constitution of the District Board or Municipality, the use and significance of the vote, and with the growth and significance of representative institutions. Training under this head should be as realistic as possible and should be brought into close relationship with actual life. Self-governing institutions should be introduced in the school. The pupils should be kept in intelligent touch with important current events through the co-operative study of some paper, preferably brought out by the school community.

3. The course in social studies should also include a study of world geography in outline, with a fuller knowledge of India and its relations with other lands. It should consist of:

a. Study of the plant, animal and human life in the home region and in other lands as controlled by geographical environment (stories, description, picture-study, practical observation and discussion, with constant reference to local facts and phenomena).

STUDY OF WEATHER PHENOMENA

b. Study and representation of weather phenomena; (mainly outdoor work, e. g. direct observation of the sun; changes in the height of the noonday sun at different times of the year; reading of the weather-vane; thermometer and barometer; methods of recording temperature and pressure; records of rainy and dry days and of the rainfall; prevailing wind directions; duration of day and night in different months; etc.).

c. Map-study and map-making; the world a globe; study of local topography; making of and study of plans of the neighbourhood; recognition of conventional signs; use of the atlas and its index.

d. Study of the means of transport and communication correlated with industries and life.

e. Study of occupations; local agriculture and industry (visits to fields and factories); economic self-sufficiency and inter-dependence of different regions; types of agriculture and industry favoured by geographical environment; the principal industries of India.

V GENERAL SCIENCE

The objectives are:

1. To give pupils an intelligent and appreciative outlook on nature.

2. To form in the pupils habits of accurate observation and of testing experience by experiment.

3. To enable them to understand the important scientific principles exemplified in

(a) The natural phenomena around.

(b) In the application of science to the service of man.

4. To introduce them to the more important incidents in the lives of the great scientists whose sacrifices in the cause of truth make a powerful appeal to the growing mind

The curriculum should include the following topics from various sciences:

A. NATURE STUDY

a. A knowledge of plants, crops, animals and birds in the environment.

b. A knowledge of the changes of seasons and their effect on the activity of plants, animals, birds and man.

c. A knowledge of crops in different seasons.

B. BOTANY

a. Different parts of plants and their functions.

b. Processes of germination, growth and propagation.

c. Work on the school garden and the fields around to give the pupils an outstanding of the effects of differing conditions of moisture, heat and light, and of the different qualities of seeds and manures.

C. ZOOLOGY

A study of germs, insects, reptiles and birds as friends and foes of man.

D. PHYSIOLOGY

The human body, its organs and functions.

E. HYGIENE

a. Personal hygiene; cleanliness of teeth, tongue, nails, eyes, hair, nose, skin, clothes.

b. Cleanliness of the home and the village; sanitation; disposal of night-soil.

c. Pure water; the village well.

d. Pure air; the function of trees in its purification; proper breathing.

e. Food, hygienic and unhygienic; balanced diets.

f. First aid and simple remedies.

g. Common infections; contagious diseases; how to safeguard against them.

h. Purity of conduct as a preservative of health.

F. PHYSICAL CULTURE

Games, athletics, drill (Deshi games to be encouraged).

G. CHEMISTRY

of air, water, acids, alkalis and salts.

H. A KNOWLEDGE OF THE STARS

showing direction and time at night.

I. STORIES

of the great scientists and explorers and of their contributions to human well-being.

VI DRAWING

The objectives are:

1. To train the eye in the observation and discrimination of forms and colours.

2. To develop the memory for forms.

3. To cultivate a knowledge of and appreciation for the beautiful in nature and in art.

4. To draw out the capacity for tasteful design and decoration.

5. To develop the capacity to make working drawings of objects to be constructed.

These objectives can be obtained by:

a. Drawings made by children to illustrate read or observed material.

b. Object and memory drawings, e. g., drawings of plants and of animal and human forms (correlated with work in general science, handicraft, etc.).

3. Designing.

4. Scale drawing, grapns and pictorial graphs.

The work in drawing during the first four years should be correlated chiefly with work in reading and pictorial representation in nature study and the craft. During the last three years emphasis may be laid on design and decoration and mechanical drawing, so as to enable pupils to make correct working drawings.

VII MUSIC

The object is to teach the pupils a number of beautiful songs and to cultivate in them a love for beautiful music. The child's natural sense of rhythm should be developed by teaching him to keep his own time by breathing with the hand. Walking in time to a fixed rhythm can be a great aid in achieving this.

Care should be taken to select only the best and most inspiring songs, artistic interpretation of some healthy and elevating theme. Special emphasis should be placed on group or choral singing.

VIII. HINDUSTANI

The object of including Hindustani as a compulsory subject in the school curriculum is to ensure that all the children educated in these national schools may have a reasonable acquaintance with a common "lingua franca". As adult citizens they should be able to co-operate with their fellow-countrymen belonging to any part of the country. In teaching the language the teacher should in various ways quicken in the students the realization that this language is the most important product of the cultural contact of the Hindus and Muslims in India. It is the repository—in its more advanced forms—of their best thoughts and aspirations. They should learn to take pride in its richness and vitality and should feel the desire to serve it devotedly.

In Hindustani-speaking areas this language will be the mother-tongue, but the students as well as the teachers will be required to learn both the scripts, so that they may read books written in Urdu as well as in Hindi. In non-Hindustani-speaking areas, where the provincial language will be the mother-tongue, the study of Hindustani will be compulsory during the 5th and 6th years of school life, but the children will have the choice of learning either one or the other script. However, in the case of teachers who have to deal with children of both kinds, knowledge of both the scripts is desirable.

At any rate, every public school must make adequate provision for the teaching of both scripts.

In general outlines, the syllabus of studies will be the same for boys and girls up to the 5th grade of the school. In grades 4 and 5 the syllabus in general science should be so modified as to include Domestic Science for girls. In grades 6 and 7 the girls will be allowed to take an advanced course in domestic science in place of the basic craft.

SECTION III. TRAINING OF TEACHERS

The proper training of teachers is perhaps the most important condition for the success of this scheme. Even in normal circumstances the quality of the teachers generally determines the quality of the education imparted. When a radical reconstruction of the entire educational system is contemplated, the importance of the teachers who work out these changes is greatly accentuated.

It is therefore essential that these teachers should have an understanding of the new educational and social ideology inspiring the scheme combined with enthusiasm for working it out.

Since they are to teach not only certain academic subjects, but also crafts, their training should include a reasonably thorough mastery of the processes and technique of certain basic crafts.

Their methods of teaching and approach to subject matter will be different. They will deal with the various subjects not as isolated and mutually exclusive branches of knowledge, but as inter-related aspects of a growing and developing activity which provides the focus of their correlation. For this purpose it is essential that teachers should have some training in formulating projects and schemes of correlated studies, and thus link up life, learning and activity.

They must have an intelligent interest in the life and activities of their human environment and a thorough grasp of the intimate relationship between school and society.

Besides these points—which must be particularly stressed if the new scheme is to be worked in the spirit in which it is conceived—the teachers' training curriculum should of course include the other necessary skills and subjects.

In order to gain admission to the training institution, the candidate must have read up to the Matriculation Standard in some national or recognised Government institution, or must have had at least two years' teaching experience after passing the Vernacular Final or some equivalent examination.

Curriculum for a Complete Course Of Teachers' Training (covering a period of three years.)

1. (a) Growing, picking, carding of cotton (or wool), spinning of yarn and making of warp.

(b) Mechanics of the spinning wheel (or other instruments and tools involved in the exercise of the basic craft selected.)

(c) Economics of village industries with special reference to the selected craft.

(d) Elementary carpentry involved in the selected craft.

2. Training in one of the following basic crafts:—

(a) Spinning and weaving. (b) Agriculture. (c) Vegetable and fruit gardening. (d) Carpentry. (e) Toy-making. (f) Leather work. (g) Paper-making or any other craft which may be considered suitable for any particular locality.

3. Principles of education, which should comprise:—

(a) The basic idea of education through productive work.

(b) The relation of the school to the community.

(c) Simple outline of child psychology (treated as concretely as possible) and of the psychology of acquiring a skill.

(d) Methods of teaching, with special reference to the formulation and development of projects.

(e) Objectives of the new education, studied with reference to the actual conditions of life in the country.

4. An outline course in physiology, hygiene, sanitation and dietetics, referring specially to the actual problems of village life and aiming at direct, practical utility.

5. A revision and further development of the basic course in social studies directed towards securing the teacher's proper orientation to the manifold problems of his social environment. This should culminate in a broad general survey of India and the world during the last fifty years.

CULTURAL BACKGROUND

6. A course of lessons and directed study, in the mother tongue, to introduce the teachers to some master-pieces of Indian art and literature, thus imparting a general cultural background.

7. Knowledge of Hindustani, and the capacity to read and write both the Hindi and Urdu scripts, in both Hindustani and non-Hindustani-speaking areas. (This is essential for teachers in all State schools and aided schools, if they are to further some of the basic cultural and civic objectives of this education.)

8. Black-board writing and drawing.

9. Physical culture, drill and deshi games.

10. Supervised practice teaching in attached demonstration schools.

We expect these teacher training schools to be residential institutions where the students and their teachers will be in close contact with one another. They should develop co-operatively a vigorous and many-sided social and cultural life in which the individual interests of the teachers in training will find adequate expression. We therefore visualise and invite the attention of the staff of these institutions to the desirability of encouraging the growth of many and varied hobbies and social activities carried on by the teachers under training in their leisure time.

The real success of these institutions will be judged by the variety and spontaneity of the various hobbies and social activities, the enthusiasm and persistence with which they are carried out, and their reaction on the life of schools and the community.

APPROACH IN TRUE SPIRIT

The course as outlined above might possibly give the impression of being too heavy and ambitious, and therefore unlikely to be practicable. We are anxious to counteract that impression by pointing out that, if approached in the right spirit, it is possible to cover this ground with reasonable thoroughness. It has to be remembered, in the first place, that this is a continuous three years' course, and therefore it lends itself to a fuller planning than is the case at present. Secondly, we expect that after a few years' time when the scheme is

(Continued on page 11, Col. 1)

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Overhauling System Of Examinations

(Continued from Page 10.)

well under way, having passed through our new schools, all the teachers recruited for training will have covered a good deal of the ground in craft training and in other subjects such as social studies. Therefore this course will now go much further and give a professional orientation to subject matter already studied.

Thirdly, we would again emphasise the fact that at this stage the object is not to make a thorough, systematic and scientific study of these various subjects (which would be an unduly ambitious undertaking), but to centre the teaching round actual concrete problems of civics, sanitation, hygiene, first aid, child behaviour and class room practice arising in the school or in the environing community life. Of course, we hope that if professional pride has been quickened and intellectual interests have been generated, many of these teachers will continue their study privately and try to obtain a more thorough acquaintance with certain subjects. But so far as the training period of these teachers is concerned, our object is not to produce academically perfect scholars, but skilled, intelligent, educated craftsmen with the right mental orientation, who should be desirous of serving the community and anxious to help the coming generation to realise and understand the standard of values implicit in this educational scheme.

Curriculum For Teachers' Training

To make a beginning with this scheme as soon as possible, we recommend that a short emergency course of one year's training be provided for teachers specially selected from existing schools, national institutions and ashrams. The teachers selected should possess some background of successful teaching experience or craft work, and hold out promise of working the scheme in the right spirit, with understanding and enthusiasm. The number of these teachers in any province may be determined by the number of schools which it is proposed to open at first.

The course of training for these teachers should include:—

a. Training in carding and spinning with the takli. This will be compulsory, whatever may be the basic craft chosen.

b. Sufficient training in one of the abovementioned basic crafts to enable the teacher to teach the first three years' school course in that craft.

c. A short course in physiology, hygiene, sanitation and dietetics.

d. The basic idea of the craft school and its relation to community life.

e. Formulation and working of simple projects as a basis of co-ordinated teaching.

f. A short course of lessons on the history of the Indian national awakening and the trend of world movements during this century.

g. Teaching of at least 25 lessons in the practice school under proper supervision.

SECTION IV. SUPERVISION AND EXAMINATIONS.

A. SUPERVISION.

An efficient and sympathetic supervisory staff is almost as important for the new schools as well-trained teaching personnel. Supervision is a fairly specialised work and we would recommend that provision should be made for the training of supervisors to meet the ever-growing needs of an expanding school system. The minimum qualification for a supervisor should in our opinion be complete training as a basic school teacher, together with at least two years' experience of successful teaching and a year of special training in the work of supervision and administration. Supervision should not be mere inspection, it should mean personal co-operation and help offered by one who knows more, to a less experienced or less resourceful colleague. Supervisors should, indeed, be able to play the role of leaders and guides in the educational experiment. In order that the more important obligations of helpful guidance and leadership may be properly fulfilled, it is necessary that the load of unavoidable administrative and routine work should be as light as possible. Therefore there should be an adequate number of supervisors, and the supervisory districts should not be unmanageably large. This will mean greater expense, but economy here will be bad economy.

B. EXAMINATIONS

The system of examinations prevailing in our country has proved a curse to education. A bad system of education has, if possible, been made worse, by awarding examinations a place out of all proportion to their utility. As a measure of the work of individual pupils or the schools, by a consensus of expert opinion examinations are neither valid nor complete. They are inadequate and unreliable, capricious and arbitrary. We shall take care to guard the proposed system of general national education against their baneful influence.

The purpose of the examination can be served by an administrative check of the work of the schools in a prescribed area, by a sample measurement of the attainment of selected groups of students conducted by the inspectors of the Education Board. The tests so administered should be constructed in close consultation with the specialists responsible for curriculum revision. They should be long enough to cover the whole range of the curriculum and should be in a form which makes marking objective and independent of individual judgment.

The introduction of this check-up by sample testing will add greatly to the efficiency of the school system and will in fact lengthen the teaching term of the final class by at least six weeks, the time now usually wasted on memorising "notes" and "revisions" which precede the ordeal of examinations. This period may now be devoted to a test of the efficiency of individual pupils in the basic craft over a period of weeks, to be determined from case to case, and to comparatively more intensive work for the improvement of the village community which the school serves.

PROMOTION.

The promotion from grade to grade should be decided exclusively by the teaching faculty of the school on the basis of careful records of the pupils' work. To maintain the desired level of efficiency throughout the school system, the Board of Education should conduct an annual testing of typical sections from each grade of the schools of the various divisions. As far as possible, pupils should not be made to repeat the work of a grade or any considerable portion thereof. If a large number of children in a class "fails" the work of the teacher needs watching. If a school records many failures its administration must be looked into, and if the number of failures in the whole school system is large, there is something wrong with the curriculum and the norms set for the several grades. This should be set right. There is hardly any justification for making pupils repeat the work of a grade.

The Board of Education should judge the efficiency of its schools by the sample achievement tests mentioned above by the efficiency of the pupils in the basic handicraft, and by the specific contributions made by the teachers and pupils to the improvement of the general life of the community around. An annual district exhibition of the work of the schools will also go a long way towards keeping up a definite standard of achievement.

SECTION V. ADMINISTRATION.

1. The objectives of education which we have enunciated above (Sec. II) will require that the pupils should remain at school for seven years. After careful consideration we have come to the conclusion that seven plus will be the proper age to enforce compulsion. Since we accept as a principle that the basic education should as far as possible be the same for all, we recommend that it should be free and compulsory for all girls and boys between the ages of seven and fourteen. As a concession, however, girls may be withdrawn after the completion of their twelfth year if the guardians so wish it.

2. We realise that by fixing seven plus as the age for the introduction of compulsory education, we have left out a very important period of the child's life to be shaped in the rather unfavourable surroundings of poor village homes under the care of uneducated and indifferent parents mostly struggling against unbearable circumstances.

ORGANISATION OF PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION.

We feel very strongly the necessity for some organisation of pre-school education conducted or supported by the State, for children between the ages of three and seven. A painful consciousness of the realities of the situation, chiefly financial, prevents us from making this recommendation. We are anxious, however, that the State should not overlook its ultimate responsibility in the matter. We are confident that if the scheme of basic education suggested here, with its intimate relation to home life, is firmly established, it will go a long way towards helping the pre-school child to get a better home training than he now does. It will also help considerably in the great work of adult education which will also have to be taken up in right earnest at no distant date.

3. We have tried to make an estimate of the time required to complete the different sections of the curriculum. We feel that the following distribution will be about right:

The basic craft	3 hours 20 minutes.
Music, drawing and arithmetic	40 minutes.
The mother tongue	40 minutes.
Social studies and general science	30 minutes.
Physical training	10 minutes.
Recess	10 minutes.
	5 hours and 30 minutes.

In making this estimate, we have kept spinning and weaving as the basic craft. The distribution might vary from craft to craft, but in no case should the time allotted to the basic craft exceed the above estimate.

WORKING DAYS 288 OUT OF 365.

The school is expected to work for 288 days in a year, average of 24 days in a month.

4. In view of the diversity of pupils interests we recommend that as far as possible a variety of crafts should be provided for, at least during the last two years of the school course.

5. We are of opinion that every school should have attached to it a plot of land big enough for a school garden and a playground.

6. Research has established a very close relationship between malnutrition and backwardness at school. Considering the almost universal under-nourishment of the village children, we recommend that every effort should be made to remedy the defect by providing light nourishment to all children during school hours. We are confident that the State will be able to secure enough co-operation from the public to meet the expenses involved in the undertaking.

7. With regard to the teachers salaries, we endorse Gandhiji's suggestion that "it should, if possible, be Rs. 25 and never less than Rs. 20." But we also contemplate that for teaching the higher classes of the school, it may be necessary to employ some teachers with higher academic qualifications, and for them a somewhat higher pay may have to be provided.

8. We recommend that during the first two or three years of this experiment, specially qualified and competent teachers should be secured—even if their pay is somewhat higher—so that in selected schools they may work out the necessary details and technique of the syllabus and the new methods of teaching. When this pioneering stage has been successfully crossed, it will be possible for average teachers who have received training in our three-year institutions to carry on the work fairly satisfactorily.

9. We are of opinion that the average number of students in any class should not exceed thirty. If the number is larger, it will not be possible for the teacher to discharge his heavy and responsible duties efficiently.

10. In the selection of teachers, preference should be given to those who belong to the locality in which the school is situated.

WOMEN TEACHERS.

11. In order to encourage women to take to this profession, special efforts should be made to provide facilities for training them as teachers.

12. The problem of selecting suitable candidates for training should be carefully and competently examined, and a reliable technique of selection evolved. We are convinced that unless this difficult problem is tackled the scheme will have little chance of success. Teaching requires special social and moral attitudes and qualities, and it is not right to assume that everyone who volunteers to enter the profession is suitable for it. We must therefore conduct our selection with great care and forethought and preferably take only those who belong to what the psychologists call "the social type."

13. We suggest that these training institutions should be residential institutions, open to all classes and creeds, and free from restrictions relating to untouchability and interdining.

14. In these institutions expert artisans or craftsmen may be employed to give craft training. Local artisans may also be utilised, if necessary, to help the teachers of basic schools in their craft teaching and in putting the finishing touches for marketing purposes to the material produced by the students.

15. Refresher courses on a large scale should be gradually organised at training colleges and schools, in order to maintain and improve the efficiency of teachers. Such courses should be of various types —cultural, professional and industrial.

(To Be Continued).

WILL BRITAIN FOLLOW FRANCE'S LEAD?

I. F. T. U. And Soviet Unions To Present United Front

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Serious repercussions in the international trade union world may follow the reported agreement in Moscow between the Soviet Unions and the International Federation of Trade Unions for a "United Front against War and Fascism".

This agreement has been signed on behalf of I. F. T. U. by M. Leon Jouhaux, Vice-President M. Walter Schevenels, Secretary, and M. Walter Stolz, Vice-Secretary. The terms which have not been made public, have to be ratified at a meeting opposed to the International in March.

It is well-known that the British Trades Union Congress, whose Secretary Sir Walter Citrine, is also President of the International, is more firmly opposed to any association with the Communists than ever it was.

With the support of the newly affiliated American Federation of Labour, the British section of the International may require additional evidence of the sincerity of the Soviet Unions and their value as allies.

As recently as July Sir Walter Citrine, addressing the General Council of the International, made it clear that the British Socialist Movement would not join a "United Front" against Fascism. He said, "because Communists are anti-Fascist, that does not mean that they are democratic".

On the other hand the French Unions, influenced by M. Jouhaux, and the political and industrial alliance in their country, and the Spanish and Mexican unions, with other small sections of the International, may support the projected alliance.

The conflict may arise over the question; Are the Soviet unions free and independent organisations, or are they organs and instruments of the Soviet regime?—United Press.

SOVIET'S NAVAL STRENGTH

Berlin Report Credits Russia With World's Largest Fleet

BERLIN, (By Air Mail).

Berlin has just published a surprising report on the naval power of Soviet Russia, which is mentioned as already possessing the largest submarines fleet in the world.

According to this German report, there are now in the Baltic and the White Sea 16 large, 30 medium and 25 small submarines; in Black Sea 30, and in the Far East 50 boats of various sizes making a total of 151 submarines. Italy, with 108 boats built and building, has hitherto been credited with the largest undersea fleet.

A report further states that the building of submarines is still going on, as is that of several "A" class cruisers armed with guns exceeding 6 in—probably 7.1 in.

MALTA OF THE BALTIC

A great programme of naval base development is asserted to be well advanced. The island of Kotlin, the Gulf of Finland, is now equipped with up-to-date fortifications harbour works, and is described in the report as the "Malta of the Baltic". It constitutes an outpost to the defence of Kronstadt and Leningrad.

IN FAR EAST

In the Far East Vladivostok has been transformed into a thoroughly modern naval stronghold. But remote both from the open sea and Manchuko frontier and therefore beyond the reach of surprise attack, an entirely new naval base has been established at Komsomolsk, on the Amur River.

Another new fleet base has been built at Pollarnoie on the White Sea not far from Murmansk. Here it is stated, a large dockyard has been founded and thanks to the current from the Gulf Stream the new fort remains navigable.

The canal now connecting the Gulf of Finland with the White Sea will enable Russia secretly to transfer light naval forces, such as submarines and destroyers, from the Baltic to the Atlantic, at least during the summer, it is added.—United Press.

ROOSEVELT'S FAULTY GRAMMAR

Lady Professor's Open Letter To President

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

President Roosevelt is coming in for a lot of criticism these days, but no one until now has challenged his English or his grammer.

Dr. Janet Aiken, of Columbia University, has given a lesson in elementary grammar. In an open letter—widely quoted in the United States—Dr. Aiken asks the President to go back to school. The letter has the heading, "Presidential Bonners". "Bonners" is American for a series of faux pas.

She writes:

"In Cheyonne, September 24, you say 'Engineers are human just like I am'; at Boise, September 27, you say something is 'Just like the plain folks like all of us are'. Did you learn how to use, 'like' that way at Groton or Harvard or where?"

Dr. Aiken wants "as" adopted for Presidential speeches. She does not like President Roosevelt's indiscriminate use of "shall" and "will".

"Your English", she writes, "is slightly less consistent than Lincoln's was. Speaking of, simple future time, you say sometimes "I shall! In one speech you use first 'first' and second 'secondly'. Wasn't it Shakespeare who called consistency a jewel? You refer to Antaeus as 'an old mytologist! Yet Antaeus was just a mythological figure.....Let you and me get together and have a new deal in grammar."

MONTAGUE NORMAN'S POSITION INSECURE

Demand For Restoration Of Pre-War Practice

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The nomination of Mr. Montagu Norman for re-election as Governor of the Bank of England for the ensuing year was announced recently. And, says the "Financial Times", certainly he will be re-elected as in the past. But although he is likely to continue in office for some years in the ordinary course he would probably retire in 1941, at the conventional age limit of seventy—the whole general question of the succession to the Governorship of the Bank has for some time been the subject of much discussion both in banking circles and in Whitehall.

The Press and the public, according to the "Financial News", are apt to take it for granted that the present system, by which the Governor of the Bank of England—though subject to formal re-election each year—in fact holds office for a series of years, has come to stay. Every year the announcement of Mr. Norman's re-election is accompanied by comments, couched in almost identical terms, pointing out that while before the war the system of electing part-time amateur Governors by rotation for a period of two years worked satisfactorily, in the changed conditions the Governor has to be a full-time permanent official.

This formula rather over-simplifies the question at issue; moreover, it is not historically accurate. It is true that during the war it was decided to suspend the working of the old system of electing the Governor and Deputy Governor by rotation, and Lord Cunliffe remained Governor until 1918. After the war, however, the old system was restored. It was not until 1922 that the present precedent was created by the re-election of Mr. Norman. Although he has remained in office ever since the Deputy-Governor has been changed from time to time. And it was not until 1928 that, with appointment of Sir Earnest Harvey, that office was also made quasi-permanent.

TENANT-ZAMINDAR RELATIONSHIP

(Continued from Page 9.)

stantly addressing public meetings where they explain the main provisions of the Bill and answer the various criticisms and suggestions put forward by different persons.

ANDHRA PROVINCE

The agitation for the creation of separate Andhra Province is steadily growing, and Dr P. Subbaroyan, Education Minister in his recent tour in Guntur District assured the Andhras that the Ministry was not at all opposed to the idea of the creation of a separate province. He promised them that the Ministry would do all they could to bring about the consummation of the Andhras' ideal. He also referred to the agitation in Andhra in regard to the question of the separation of the judiciary and executive functions by pointing out that no great weight should be given to individual views of any one member of the Ministry. It was not fair to presume that the Premier's view on the question again[illegible]ration as stated in the Assem[illegible] during Budget discussion h[illegible]come a "fait accompli." The Premier himself had stated that his views were purely personal. It would be seen therefore that the matter had not been finally disposed of but it would be dealt as an All-India problem at an early date.

LATE TASHI LAMA'S EARLY LIFE

The Tashi Lama whose death was announced last week was only second in importance to the Dalai Lama.

The late Tashi Lama, Ngawang Lobzang Thubten Choki Nyima-Ge-leg Namgyal, was the sixth incarnation. He is supposed to embody two incarnations, that of the Dhanyi Budha Amitabha and that of Subhuti, the third great disciple of Budha.

Little is known of the early life of the late Tashi Lama. In December 1905 he visited India as the guest of Government, exchanged visits with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (later King George V) and Lord Curzon, and made a pilgrimage to the principal Budhist Shrines in India.

Personally the late Tashi Lama was a quiet and unpretentious man of great piety and kindliness. Ever since 1922 the relations between the late Tashi Lama and His Holiness the late Dalai Lama became very strained. In the winter of 1923 he left Shigatse secretly for Mongolia through the Changtang (the steppes of Northern Tibet), thence to China, where he took up his residence. Since the death of the Dalai Lama he has been anxious to return to Tibet.

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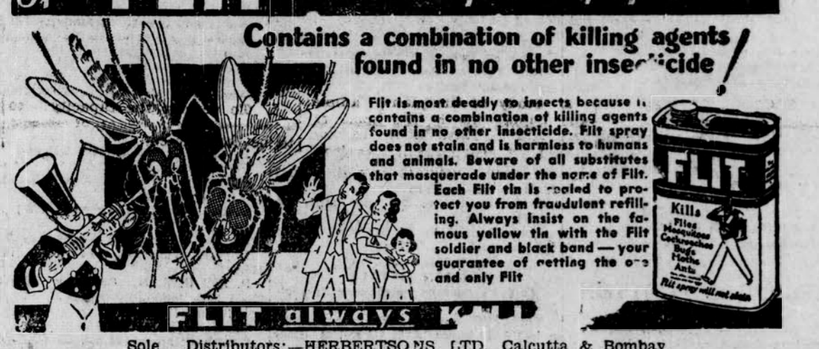
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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON
4 POINTS UP
Silver Weak And Wheat Quiet

BOMBAY, December 13

On Monday cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY

New York cotton was steady on Bombay buying.

SILVER WEAK

London gol was steady while silver was weak.

COMMODITIES

Wheat was quiet. Among metals tin was easy on bear selling.

SECURITIES STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was generally quiet but the undertone kept steady. Giltedged securities kept steady but inactive

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1938.

	New York D,ec 13
Previous closing	8.07
To-day's opening	8.07
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	8.11
Difference	+.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938

	Liverpool, Dec 13
Previous closing	4.58
To-day's opening	4.56
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	4.53
Difference	—.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 166

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 13

Cotton was uncertain with fears over the far-eastern situation offset by Bombay buying. Meanwhile the market continues despondent over future prospects despite heartening improvement in cloth sales.

Trading in March commenced at 8.07 unchanged from the previous closing. Prices kept steady on scattered foreign buying but the demand was generally slow with the absence of any new developments Thereafter some improvement followed on renewed support but the general activity was lacking with March ruling at 8.09.

New York cotton finally closed at 8.11 with a rise of 4 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 13

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (8.03/8.03) 7.99/7.98
January (8.09/8.09) 8.07/8.07
March (8.11/8.11) 8.10/8.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 13.

American December (4.55) 4.51
American January (5.58) 4.53
Sakels January (6.47) 6.42
Sakels March (6.49) 6.44

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec 13

Broach cotton for April-May delivery moved between Rs. 166-2 and Rs. 164-14. The closing rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 166-2-0.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec 13

The rates at 2-30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/4) 1-1 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5 3/4) 1-5 3/4

JUTE

New Crop December January (£19 5/8) £19 1/2 value
Dunlop December (£22) £22 sellers
Lightning D cember (£21 sellers) £21 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (7 7/16 value) 7 3/8 buyers
Forward April June (7 5/8 paid and buyers) 7 5/8 paid and sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay December January (£14 sellers) £14 sellers
Linseed Calcutta December January (£15 sellers) £15 sellers
Linseed La Plata December (£12 9/16 sellers £12 9/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal January (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 13

Wheat opened quiet with March at 90 1/2 and May at 90 1/8. Trading was quiet in the absence of any important enquiry with disturbed international political situation and small world shipments offset by easy overseas cables with business generally small.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 13

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 0.94 7/8. Prices early advanced on good local and milling support but subsequently reacted partially on lack of foreign demand.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

	New York, Dec 13
Previous closing	4.99 7/8
To-day's opening	4.93 3/4
To-day's closin	4.99 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Dec 13
Previous closing	4.99.80
To-day's opening	4.99.75
To-day's closing	4.99.70

FRANC RATE

	London, Dec 13
Previous closing	147.07
To-day's opening	147.07
To-day's closing	147.15

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 13

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99.75 and then fell to 4.99.62 on absence of support with operators keeping aloof.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.99.70

Franc opened at 147.07 and then fell to 147.10 on scattered selling with movements otherwise small and unimportant.

The sterling franc cross rates closed at 147.15

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.103) 11.111
New York on Bombay (37.76) 37.76
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 5/8) 0.93 5/8
London on Milan (95,15) 95.06
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/32) 1-2 7/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent
6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent
6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£197 buyers £198 sellers. Irregular) £199 buyers £199 1/4 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£15 15/16 buyers £16 sellers) 16 1/4 buyers 16 3/8 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£44 to £45) £44 to £45

Glasgow Iron sh. (112-0) sh. 112

SILVER CABLES

London, Dec 13

The following cable information was received from London to-night.

"India and speculators sold. Small support. Business small. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Dec 13
Spot	(18 13/16d.) 18 1/2d.
Forward	(18 1/2d.) 18 3/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 13

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-10) £6-19-11

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec 13

	10-0 p.m.
Silver ready	46 13 0
Silver Magsar	46 14 0
Silver Posh	46 14 0
Gold ready	34 7 8
Gold Magsar	34 8 0
Gold Posh	34 8 6
Sovereign	22 5 6

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

	Bombay, Dec 13
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 11 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 11 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 11 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, Dec 13
Wheat January	5 0 9
Wheat May	4 14 0
Linseed May	7 11 3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Dec 13

Liverpool wheat December closed at 91 as against the previous closing at 91 1/2.

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Dec 13

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 98-4-0.

Fluctuations during the session were as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Opening	98 6 0
Highest	98 6 0
Lowest	98 4 0
Closing	98 4 0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec 13

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £93 1/2 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec 13
2-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian (£99) £98 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£93 1/2) £93 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£111 3/4) £111 3/4.
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958/68 (£114 3/4) £114 3/4
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107) £107
5 per cent. Indian 1942-47 (£109 3/4) £109 3/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103) £103

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£107) £107

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent. Consuls (£74 5/8) £74 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/2) £102
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 3/4) £105 3/4
5 per cent. Funding Loan (£112 1/4) £112 1/4
3 1/2 per cent. War Loan (£101 5/8) £101 5/8
4 per cent. Victory Bonds (£111) £111

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 13

After being dull on far-east advices markets were generally steadier. Giltedgeds were quietly steady. Home industrials were steadier.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (15-4 1/2) 14-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (58-6) 57-9
Hydro Electric (dol. 5 3/8) dol. 5 3/8
Musical Industries (16-3) 16-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (38-6) 38-6
Imperial Chemical (35-3) 35-3
Woolsworth New Ordinary (68-3) 68-3
Realisation 1930 (£53 1/2 nominal) £53 1/2 nominal
Dunlop Rubber (32-4 1/2) 32-0
Unilever Ordinary (35-4 1/2) 34-9
Ford Motors (22-0) 21-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£67 1/8) £67 3/8
British American Tobacco (103-1 1/2) 103-1 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£7 7/8) £7 5/8 Ex Div.
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (145-0) 145-0
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (20-3) 20-3
Distillers (102-6) 102-0
Bredfords Dyers (£5 1/4) £5 1/4
British Celanese (£4 1/4) £4 1/4,
J and P Coates Ordinary (41-6) 41-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (45-3) 45-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-4 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (25-0) 24-6
Inter Nickels (dol 43 1/2) dol 43 1/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (47-6) 45-0 ex div.
Tata Steel Preference (£103) £101 ex div.

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (17-6) 17-6
Donaro Tea (41-3) 41-3 Ex div
Empire of India (30-0) 30-0 ex div

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-7 1/2) 29-3
Gula Kelampong (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-3) 29-3.

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (52-6) 52-6
Burma Corporation (11-9) 11-3
Rio Tintos (£18 1/4) £18 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (56-0) 56-3
Rand Mines (£7 5/8) £7 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£14 3/4) £14 7/8
Associated Portland Cement (86-3) 86-3
Trinidad Leaseholds (100-0) 99-4 1/2
Sub Nigel (£9 1/4) £9 3/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (32-6) 33-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (38-1 1/2) 38-1 1/2
Anglo Iranian (78-1 1/2) 78-1 1/2
Burma Oil (115-0) 114-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (14-1 1/2) 14-4 1/2
Shell Transport (94-4 1/2) 94-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£38 3/8) £38 5/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£62 1/2) £62 1/2
L and S Ordinary (£29 3/8) £29 1/8
L N E R Deferred (£4 1/4) £4 1/4
Southern Dutch (£19 1/4) £18 7/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£127 3/4) £127 3/4
London Transport 'C' Stock (£80 1/4) £80 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 13

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 34 3/8) dol 34 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 31 7/8) dol 31 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 56 5/8) dol 56 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 109 3/4) unquoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Values Of Some Sections Lowered

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec 13

On the Stock Exchange the latest far-eastern developments led to a precautionary lowering of values in some sections but the actual business was confined to a little amount on continental support of various interbourse favourites, notably Royal Dutch, a few kaffirs and diamonds. Otherwise the market was very quiet

In commodities base metals, particularly tin, was easier on bear selling. Rubber and cotton also eased.

Wall Street opened easy.

TEXTILE WAGES INQUIRY

(Continued from Page ..)

decrease in the cost of electricity charges.

Sir Homi Mody to a further question from Mr. Mehta stated that the prices of cotton had substantially gone down during the last few months, but the Industry had not benefited from it because there were large stocks of cotton kept by the Mills. It will depend on whether the present rate of cotton will continue for the coming two or three months.

Replying to Prof. D. R. Gadgil, Sir Homi said that it could not be generalised that night shift meant prosperity. That fact alone did not count. In reply to the Chairman, Sir Homi stated that to-day the night shift working might be considered as a sign of improved conditions of the Industry.

PRODUCTION COMING TO NORMAL

Replying to Mr. Gadgil, Mr. Maloney stated that the present production was getting to the normal production, that is the production of 1927.

Mr. Gadgil asked if it was not a fact that in 1927 there were 85 Mills working and now there were only 64 and Mr. Maloney replied in the affirmative and total production now was more or less the same as in 1927.

At this stage Sir H. P. Mody intervened and quoted figures to show that the Industry was in the same position so far as production was concerned, as it was five or six years ago. He agreed that compared to conditions in 1934, now things have begun to look up.

To a further question regarding night shift Sir Chunilal stated that when outside centres began night shifts, the Bombay Mills had to begin night shift in self-defence. The ultimate test whether night shift was a sign of prosperity or not would be whether it yielded profit.

Sir Homi and Sir Chunilal between them stated that the purchases of cotton were made by the Mills between December and July. If the present margin between the price of cotton and cloth was maintained, it would benefit the Industry.

THEIR STANDARD

To a further question from Mr. Gadgil, Mr. Maloney stated that the Millowners' Association had decided upon a standard wage schedule for Mill workers and asked the member Mills to stick to the schedule.

Then an argument ensued between Sir H. P. Mody, Prof. Gadgil and Mr. Maloney as to what was fair wage and whether the standard decided upon by the Association was a fair wage. Sir H. P., did not think that lowering of the standard set up by the schedule could necessarily be called, unfair wages.

Replying to a further question as to under what condition of the Industry the standard set up would be revised. Sir Homi stated it would be when the period of normal trading as at present, continued for a sufficiently long period and the Industry was able to meet both ends. Then some day, the Mills would be in a position to revise the standard of wages. The fundamental condition should be the well-being of the Industry.

PROFITS AND WAGES

Referring to a question that many well-equipped Mills were not showing profits, Sir Chunilal agreed that profit alone should not be the condition for an increase in wages. But he asked: "Is it in public interest that the Industry should exist"?

At this stage the Chairman intervened and said that it was common ground that it was in the interest of the nation and the country that the Industry should exist. But the question was can the Industry bear the burden of increased wages for the workers?

Sir Chunilal stated that the Mills did not want a strike; they did not want labour unrest. The Inquiry Committee should think of an arrangement when the workers would get temporary benefits, when the Industry was flourishing. Once the wages are increased, it should not be cut down again.

Sir Homi Mody stated that the Millowners were not for increase in wages at this stage. There should be continuity of prosperity.

SIR HOMI'S ADMISSION

Replying to Mr. S. A. Brelvi Sir Homi Mody stated that the condition of the Industry during the last six months was better than in the previous five or six months. He and Sir Chunilal agreed that the present was an opportunity for the Industry to expand. They also agreed that there should be the necessary spirit of harmony between the Millowners and the workers. But at this stage an increase in wages would be disastrous. It was true that strikes meant loss to the Industry, but the Millowners were not going to stave off the danger of strikes by giving increased wages at present and thus cripple themselves. When good profits were made bonuses would be given.

Replying to another question Sir Chunilal stated that improvement in the efficiency would automatically bring about an increase in wages also.

Sir Homi stated that apart from the Enquiry that was being conducted the Millowners had not considered the question of increase in the wages because they were convinced that an increase was not possible. Government protection to the Industry had only helped the Industry to stand on its legs.

At this stage the Committee adjourned till 12 noon on Tuesday, when the examination of the Millowners' representatives will continue till 2 p.m. The examination of the Labour Association representatives will commence at 3 p.m.

JUTE SHARES EASIER

Coals Steadier And Teas Neglected

CALCUTTA, Dec 13

Jutes continued to rule easier and the business was very much limited. Coals were steadier. Teas were neglected. In miscellaneous, Indian Irons opened steadier after week-end but again closed easier towards the close. Other speculative issues were more or less unchanged. Government securities were quiet and steady.

Securities: Three per cent G P 89/14 small lot; Three and half per cent G P 98/2; three and half per cent loan 1947/50 106/4; four per cent loan 1960/70 113/13; five per cent loan 1945/55 120/11 small lot; five and half per cent 1938/40 loan 102/13.

Banks: Imperial conty 378; do fully paid 1560; Reserve Bank 125.

Railways: Darjeeling Himalayan pref 107 ct; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Rebate 99/8 ct.

Coals: Aldih 4; Bengal 340; Bokaro and Ramgur 17/8; East Indian 25/12; Equitable 37/8; Hurriladih 16; Mundulpor 9/3; New Beerbhoom 20/8; South Karanpura 6/2.

Jutes: Anglo India 272; Bally 164; Dalhousie 2 ; Howrah 43/12; Kamarhatty 440; Presidency 3/5; Reliance 56/2.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 7/6; Consolidated Tin 6/10; Indian Copper 2/5; Rhodesia Copper 2/1; Bengal Chemical pref 15/12; Rawalpindi Electric 25 ct; Burn and Co ordy 264; do six per cent pref 121 small lot; Indian Malleable Casting ordy 5/6; Indian Iron and Steel 30/2; Steel Corpn 6/8; Himalaya Assurance 1 small odd lot; B I Corpn ordy 2/3/8; do pref 150; Dunlop Rubber ordy 14/14; Auction Kalimpong Rope 11/14; Star Trading and Investment ordy 25/15; Spencer's Hotel 3/2; British Burma Petrol 3/13; Orient Paper 7; Sihiva Jute Press ordy 106; Midnapore Zemindary 78; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 19/4 ct;

Teas: Borphkhuri 9/12; Hasimara 40 ct,

Debenture: Three and quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 101/10.—A. P.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Dec 13

To-day's closing quotations:—			
Sind cotton January	16	3	6
March	16	4	9
Punjab January	13	13	9
March	13	14	0
Desi American January	17	15	9
March	18	1	6
Tone: Steady.			
Wheat January	27	8	6
March	27	5	3
July	25	14	9
December	27	11	9
Tone: Quiet and dull.			
Gram December	22	4	3
January	22	4	6
July	21	9	0
Toria Deb	40	6	6
February	38	0	0
March	38	11	6
Cottonseed January	17	0	6
March	17	3	9

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY OF U. P.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 13.

The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce has addressed a communication to the Secretary to Government, United Provinces, Industries Department, conveying the views of the Committee of the Chamber on the report of the Cottage Industries Enquiry Committee

The Committee of the Chamber says that it has on several occasions, drawn the attention of the local Government to the need for an exhaustive survey of the industries of the provinces and therefore, welcomes the suggestion of the Premier made in Cawnpore forecasting an industrial survey of the province and hopes that the Government will expedite the survey.—A.P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Dec 13

L Edwards ss Sowokla of 3667 reg tons, Captain S J Lee arrived from New York via Port Said Suez Aden and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

Anchor Line ss Castalia of 4171 reg tons, Captain John Duncan arrived from Glasgow via Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Suez and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Dalgoma of 3571 reg tons, Captain H Hudson arrived from Karachi via Kundla, Navlakhi and Dedi Bunder with general cargo.

L Edwards ss Wolfsburg of 3827 reg tons, Captain K Bohland arrived from Bremen via Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Naples, Port Said Suez and Djibouti with passengers and general cargo.

O S Kaisha's ss Muko Maru of 2908 reg tons, Captain K Yamabe arriver from Yokohama via Japan, Ports Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

SAILED

Anglo Iranian Oil Tanker ss British Energy of 4197 reg tons, Captain A Preece sailed for Abadan in water ballast.

B I S ss Surada of 3382 reg tons, Captain D A Bell sailed for Chittagong, via Mangalore and Colombo with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 13-12-37.

S S Woolfsburg (L E) for Europe and American Ports via Karachi and Marmagoa.

S S Jalarajan (Sc S N) for Calcutta.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Dec 13

2 Muko Maru 2908 Karachi 18-12 O S Kaisha
5 Kioto 2030 Karachi 14-21 J Finlay
6 Wolfsburg 3827 Karachi 17-12 L Edwards.
7 Castalia 4171 Karachi 18-12 Anchor Line
15 Dalgoma 3571 Antwerp 20-12 M M

Victoria Dock

2 Kunishima Maru. 2440. Karachi, 14-12, N Y Kaish
3 Barpeta 1892 Persian Gulf 15-12 M M
4 Vasna 2026 Busrah 16-12 M M
10/11 Jalarajan 3148 NF NF Scindia S N

Prince's Dock

A Alavi 2161 Jeddah N F, T Morrison
B Oostcappelle 348 M Coast NF Merchant S N
Y Netravati 699 N F, N F, B S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Strathnaver 30-12-37 P and O S N
Cathay 16-12-37 P and O
Carthage 6-1-38 P and O S N
Chitral 23-12-37 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Castalia 10-12-37 Anchor Line
Clan Maciver, 16-12-37, James Finlay.

FROM SYDNEY

Strathmore 18-12-37 P and O S N

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 30-12-37 L Triestino
Moncalieri 10-12-37 Lloyd Triestino

FROM OSLO

Formosa 27-12-37 L Edwards

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Anyo Maru 30-12-37 N Y K
Ozarda, 15-12-37, M. M.
Rajputana 24-12-37 P and O S N
Bhutan 19-12-37 P and O
Ranchi 10-12-37 P and O S N
Victoria 30-12-37 L Triestino

FROM HAMBURG

Almkerk 16-12-37 L Edwards
Woolfsburg 11-12-37 L Edwards
Kybfels 28-12-37 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Polk 23-12-37 F F Campbell
Pres. Pierce 6-1-38 F F Campbell
Sawokla 13-12-37 L Edwards

FROM BASRA

Bankura 16-12-37 M M
Varsova 18-12-37 M M
Hilda 14-12-37 L Triestino
Bankura, 16-12-37, M. M.

FROM TRIESTE

Cortellazzo 14-12-37 L Triestino
Conte Verde 15-12-37 L Triestino
Riu 16-12-37 L Triestino
Conte Rosso 18-1-38 L Triestino

FROM DURBAN

Tairea 25-12-37 M M
Karanja 8-1-38 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Jalmohan, 15-12-37, Scindia S. N.
Goalpara 16-12-37 M M

FROM RANGOON

Naringa 16-12-37 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 16-12-37 M M
Dalgoma 12-12-37 M M

FROM ABADAN

British Glory 15-12-37 A I Oil Co.

FROM CALCUTTA

Garmula 17-12-37 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathmore 18-12-37 P and O
Rajputana 25-12-37 P and O
Dalgoma 20-12-37 M M
Ranpura 8-8-38 P and O
Narkunda 1-1-38 P and O S N

FOR SYDNEY

Cathay 16-12-37 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 7-1-38 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Pierce 7-1-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Polk 24-12-37 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde, 12-1-38, L. T.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Chitral 23-12-37 P and O
Carthage 6-8-38 P and O
Conte Verde 15-12-37 L Triestino
Toyooka Maru 1-12-37 N Y K
Kunishima Maru 23-12-37 N Y K
Conte Biancomano 30-12-37 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 30-12-37 L Triestino

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 25-12-37 T Morrison
Islami 23-12 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

Vita 18-12-37 M M
Wolfsburg 14-12-37 L. Edward.
Kunishima Maru 12-12-37 N Y K

FOR CALCUTTA

Jalarajan 16-12-37 Scindia S N

FOR RANGOON

Jalapalaka 12-12-37 Scindia S N

FOR BASRA

Barpeta, 15-12-37, M. M.
Vasna 16-12-37 M M

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 22-12-37 M M
Tairea, 5-1-38, M. M.

C. P. I. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Tosari 10-12-37
S S President Harrison 10-12-37
S S Conte Rosso 10-12-37
S S Wellington Court 10-12-37
S S Kunishima Maru 11-12-37
S S Ranchi (boats) 11-12-37

EXPORTS

S S Dalgoma for London: 1125 bags g nut oil cake The Cotton Agents; 42 bags gum D Mavji; 275 bags horn meal A Burjor; 260 bags bne meal A Burjor; 18 bags g nut kernal S M Rajgor; 1334 bags g nut kernal M Bhuta; 2456 bags g nut cake M Bhuta; 1280 bags g nut cake K Devchand; 510 bags g nut cake K Prasad; 54 bags buffalo pickers P Kasambhai; 49 bales cotton rag C Nanalal; 45 b cotton rag K G Vyas; 46 bales cotton rag Barot Bros.

For Antwerp: 152 bags hemp raw G Harmukhraj; 165 bales cotton raw The Swastik G Trading; 2000 pkts g nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

For Hull: 103 drums castor oil A Hargovindas; 510 bags g nut kernal K Prasad; 1334 bags g nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

For Ghent: 330 bales cotton raw H Nensey; 55 bales cotton raw The Swastik G Trading; 110 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

S S Castalia for Liverpool: 1593 bags g nut oil cake The Cotton Agents; 100 bales raw wool D Abraham; 2800 bags g nut oil cake E H Kassam

For Manchester: 189 bales cotton raw B Karsondas; 50 bales cotton raw C Jairam; 50 drums castor oil A Hargovandas; 50 drums castor oil Gujarat Oil Mills; 50 bales cotton waste C Jairam; 100 bales cotton twist waste B Karsondas; 150 bales cotton twist waste L O Vera,

For Marseilles: 50 bales wool raw D Abraham; 100 bales henna leaves S M Rajgor.

S S Wolfsburg for Hamburg: 13 bales wool raw Ralli Bros

IMPORTS

M V Lagan Bank Agents F F Campbell from Philadelphia: 2755 drums lubg oil; 35 cases auto parts; 48 cases electros.

From New York: 34 cases oil pumps; 120 cases medicines; 210 boxes radio sets; 66 cartons glass globes; 267 cases auto parts; 36 cases auto batteries; 119 bales secondhand clothing, 75 ctns advtg matter; 222 cases motor cars; 160 bags dyestuff; 63 bundles flash light cells; 80 ise rubber tyres; 59 drums lubg oil; 150 bxs old newspapers; 59 cases machy; 39 cases hurricane lanterns; 633 bundles auto springs; 30 cases ctn remnants.

From Newport: 375 bales cotton.

From Alexandria: 660 bales cotton.

S S Mooltan Agents M Mackenzie from London: 23 cases film; 131 cases whisky.

From Basle: 149 cases aniline colour.

From Marseilles: 100 drums lead ore. 21 cases chemical.

From Alexandria: 50 bales cotton.

From Zurich: 89 cases embd ctn goods; 26 cases machy.

From Aden: 63 bags gum

From Bordeaux: 67 cases wine; 311 cases brandy.

From Paris: 143 cases medicines.

TO-DAY'S WRESTLING PROGRAMME

At Khadi And Swadeshi Bazaar

KHUSIA PAHELWAN (Goonga's Disciple)
v.
LALDIN PAHELWAN (Manavadar, Gama's party)
JAGAT BAHADUR SINGH (Gorakhpur)
v.
MUKUT RAO (Satara)
RAHIM BAX (International Tournament)
v.
ANNA PAHELWAN (Kolhapur)
SURAJ MANI (Mirjapore)
v.
MAHANAND (Jawanpore)

SOLUTION FOR THE MYSORE POLITICAL ... IMPASSE

(Continued from page 6)

culminated in the arrest of Mr. Nariman, followed by firing. This in its turn has been followed by the arrest of Mr. Bhashyam and other Congressmen in the State. There is thus complete estrangement between the authorities and Congress-minded Mysoreans.

Wanted a Generous Gesture

Still, it is not too late for the Government to restore natural peace and tranquillity by a generous gesture. Let the Government release Messrs. Bashyam Timma-Reddy and other Congress leaders whatever their alleged offences are. Let the Government call all the local leaders at a conference and let the Government discuss with them their real grievances, tell them your own difficulties and make a generous gesture. None will deny the fact that repression cannot achieve what a heart to heart talk can achieve. Let the permissions withdrawn from some local Editors be immediately given back. If Government take them all into confidence, there will be a moral obligation on the public also to support the Government in its popular programmes. Let the Mysore Durbar clearly understand that there is no loss of prestige in doing so. On the other hand, their prestige and esteem will be enhanced. This only will solve the present political situation in Mysore. In doing so let them not forget the bold policy of the Bengal Government in releasing 1,100 detenus after a heart to heart talk by the Governor with Mahatmaji.

Long Liquidation On New York Cotton Exchange

LOAN COTTON 34,78,000 BALES

Market Awaits Senate Decision Of Farm Bill

BOMBAY Dec. 13.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures Market was quiet on scattered long liquidation. Operators are awaiting sevati decision on the Farm Bill.

According to C.C.C. 34,78,000 Bales of cotton have been pledged under the loan programme upto December 9th. The New York cotton was inactive on Saturday with little disposition to take aggressive positions either way pending developments in Washington where the real test of the Farm Bill is expected in the U. S. Senate.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Prices advanced in the face of a record crop owing to the belief that any increase in supplies will go into the loan together with moderate foreign, Wallstreet, domestic and trade buying and covering.

Some claim that the psychological effect of the bureau report may spur the efforts to obtain crop control legislation. However traders consider that the chances are steadily dwindling for the passage of the farm bill during the present session.

The action of southern manufacturers in curtailing cloth production by 25 to 40 per cent is unfavourable from the view point of immediate cotton consumption but may restore confidence in buyers of goods.

Spot cotton was dull with the basis firm. Meanwhile sentiment is mixed. Some contend that world consumption is insufficient to absorb the record supplies of all growths and several years' crop curtailment may be required to absorb surpluses. Other quarters are more cheerful owing to the belief that prices must approach the loan basis in order to attract freer southern offerings.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The market opened quiet with trading consisting mostly of hedging and trade and foreign buying. However the market finally eased on liquidation. Offers from the South were moderate but cotton is still going into the loan. Demand was small and textile sales this week exceeded production.

The market opened at a decline of 3 points with March at 8.07 but improved to 8.12 which was the highest level. Later on there was increased selling and prices declined to 8.07 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a decline of 5 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 8.17c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of one to two points. Spot cotton prices closed 3 points down at 8.19c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with January 4.57. The passage of Control Bill by the House of Representative did not affect owing to absence of details. There was hedging of Bears and Bombay buying of distants. The market closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 4.70d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was steady and Giza futures closed at a rise of 2 points. Uppers were 2 points higher with spot one point down at 6.60d. The Alexandria cotton market was quiet with a limited business and closed one to five points down.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

A Liverpool firm writes:—

Cloth.—There are indications in several directions that Lancashire goods are wanted, but dealers are reluctant to pay the prices that are being asked. Their attitude is reflected in the persistence with which low bids are repeated. Many of these are from 5 to 15 per cent below the minimum quotations of manufacturers but every now and again a line is squeezed through cut prices and that makes it more difficult to enforce remunerative rates in other directions.

This weakness on the part of sections of manufacturers is due to the fact that order books are running down rapidly and there is a natural desire to prevent as far as possible the stoppage of looms.

Another point troubling some manufacturers is the slowness with which dear goods bought early in the year are being taken up. This hesitancy is not general but is sufficiently widespread to be the cause of uneasiness. Several instances have been reported this week in which buyers have asked that goods which should have been delivered before the end of the year should be spread over the first three or four weeks of next year. The result is that some makers are having to carry goods running into tens of thousands of pounds until their customers are ready to accept delivery.

The present demand from India is on a very disappointing scale. The only centre that has shown any enterprise is Karachi and even purchase for that market have not been important. Occasional moderate quantities of white shirtings and fine and medium mulls have been booked; Calcutta has taken small lots of dhooties, sarries and light bleaching cloth and fancies; a few tinted mulls have gone through for Madras while Bombay and the upcountry outlets have been quiet buyers of dyed goods and fancies.

Demands from West Africa has subsided and only comparatively meagre lots of brocades, special prints and heavy bleached goods have been fixed up. There has been more about for Ewpt in bleachers, mulls, tanjibs and sateens but limits have been poor. Useful lines have been booked, however, at extremely low prices.

Several Continental markets have been interested in fine cloth, prints and specialities and one or two very good lines of greys for finishing have gone through for Denmark and Sweden. The United States has given out contracts for high class poplins, hair cords and typewriter cloths.

Both South Africa and Australia have been steady buyers of poplins, linings and domestics but the features have been the placing of important contracts for heavy ducks which have been diverted from Japan. Home trade houses have not operated freely although the demand has been very varied.

YARN.

The yarn situation shows little change for the better. The best that can be said is that there is still considerable pressure for delivery of wefts from coarse counts to 54's. New business has been on poor scale. The slackness has not applied merely to afford qualities but has been general. Confidence is lacking and it will take some little time to restore it. There is still an impression that the last has not been heard of price reductions and it is not easy to rid consumers of that idea.

Hosiery yarns have moved slowly and some firms are asking that delivery should be slowed down because they are putting too much into stock.

Demand for most qualities of Egyptian yarns has also suffered a setback and except in the case of certain specialities sales have been on hand to mouth lines.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest (10-4 a.m.) 8.12
N. Y. March Lowest (12 noon) ..... 8.07—05
Liverpool January Highest 4.58+02
Liverpool January Lowest 4.57+01

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—Larger crop estimates without effect due reduction some foreign crop and fact producers selling sparingly cloth market develop activity week's sales well excess production anticipate trading market meeting strong resistance on declines.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—Small market awaiting Senate action on Senate Farm Bill.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegram from New York:—

"Good business in dry goods causing fixing on buyers' call. More inclined to buy spot cotton. Trading narrow."

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., have received the following cable from Garside:—

Reduce foreign crop estimate 20063000 to 19550000, world 37963000 to 37850000. Rayon production increasing rapidly. Old new loan stocks estimated 5900000. Mill activity lower. Cloths better. Commodities steadier.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

GIZA—
Spot ..... 7.06—3.
January ..... 6.47+2.
March ..... 6.49+1.
May ..... 6.53+1.
July ..... 6.58+1.
October ..... 6.64—0.
November ..... 6.60—0.
UPPERS—
Spot ..... 6.0.—1.
January ..... 5.66+2.
March ..... 5.65+2.
May ..... 5.68+2.
July ..... 5.71+2.
October ..... 5.76+2.
November ..... 5.76+2.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Dec. 13.

February 54.70
March 50.00

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Dec. 11.

SAKELS—
January ..... 14.10—5.
May ..... 13.75—4.
ASHMOUNI—
December ..... 9.69+1.
February ..... 6.69—3.
April ..... 9.74—3.
June ..... 9.79—3.
GIZA—
January ..... 11.66—8.
May ..... 11.89—8.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 9th December 1937	.....	232,907
Same time previous season 1937	.....	358,387
		1936.
Exports from 1st Sept. to 9th Dec. 1937		
United Kingdom	3,104	7,604
Continent	44,667	63,790
China	24,432	2,000
Japan	42,868	216,520
Coast Ports	20,834	3,333
U. S. A.	—	131
	135,905	293,884
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. to 9th Dec. 1937		99,420
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 9th Dec. 1937		223,103
Same period last year		183,303
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 9th Dec. 1937		527,453
Same time last year		576,525

KARACHI STATISTICS.

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. to 2nd Dec. 1937		276,772
Same time previous season		500,922
Total cott n shipped from 1st Sept. to 25th Nov. 1937		110,586
Same time previous year		259,633

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Following a decline of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 165/4 for Broach A/M, delivery and improved to Rs. 165/12 on buying influenced by private bullish advices a Memphis cable state a resolution will be moved on Wednesday requiring 30 per cent reduction in the acreage. The tone of the market was steady.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 2 points and later was quoted 4 points lower. The local market was quiet at Rs. 165/4 for Broach A/M. delivery. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	.....	165	8 0
Broach J/A.	.....	167	8 0
Oomra D/J	.....	147	8 0
Oomra March	.....	148	0 0
Oomra May	.....	149	8 0
Bengal D/J	.....	128	8 0
Bengal Marc	.....	129	8 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Dec 13

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P		139	136	133	130
Punjab		139	136	133	130
Oomra No. 3	159	156	153	150	
C P No. 1	171	168	165	162	
C P No. 2	165	162	159	156	

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Dec. 13.

December	.....	233.30—220
February	.....	228.00
April	.....	229.20—160
June	.....	232.70—200

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Dec 13

Bengal Fine new 136/38
C P 1 new 162/64
C P 2 new 157/58
Arvi new 160/61
Berar new 151/53 old 113/18
Khandesh new 141/42 old 113/18
Jalna Sailu new 142/43 old 113/18
Burwah Sanavad old 113/18
Mathia old 78/98
Broach old 154/61
Punjab 4 F new 180/82 new +14/16
Punjab 289 F new 229/34 new +65/68
Sindh 4F new 181/82 new +15/17
Sindh N T new 211/14 new +45/47 Mr/Ap.
Kampala old 298/304 new +122
Manza new 267/69

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Dec 13

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	11-12-37.	This year.
Khandesh		912
Central India		267
Barsi and Nagar	553	4,683
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,133	810
Berar	764	13,877
Central Provinces	201	2,348
Total Oomras	1,553	22,897
Dholera	391	2,645
N W Provinces	57	1,352
Rajputana		95
Sind Punjab	1,206	93,134
Broach		1,406
Coompta and Dharwar		7,012
Westerns Northerns		804
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		809
American	327	4,010
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,096	105,876
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		370
Total	4,638	240,422

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 9th Dec

In full-pressed bales

	11-12-37.	This year.
Europe	782	47,771
Japan and China		67,300
Coast Ports		20,834
Up-country by Rail		99,420
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		2,425
Total	782	237,750

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 11-12-37	5296000	4806000
Receipts yesterday 11-12-37	30000	24000
Exports to date 11-12-37	2903000	2631000
Stock at Ports 10-12-37	4839000	2340000
Stock at Interior Towns 10-12-37	2608000	2327000
Stock at Liverpool 10-12-37	959000	825000
Visible Supply 10-12-37	7544000	6757000
Quantity in sight 10-12-37	9492000	9003000
Quantity out of sight 10-12-37	4829000	5198000

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
Jan. 146 March 146 May 154 July 153 Oct. 164 at Cross Rate 4.99 7/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1938 164/8—Liverpool May 1938 4.68 3/8 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 1938 167—Liverpool July 4.69 Rs. 37 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1938 164/8—New York May 8.1[illegible] Rs. 15 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.99 7/8.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A. 1938 167—New York July 8.12 Rs. 13 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.99 7/8.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 10th December	2,877
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	235,784
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	376,617
Decrease	140,833

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 13.

On Saturday, London gold was unchanged at £6-19-10. London/Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 147.07. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.99 7/8. London silver prices declined 1/8d. to 18 13/16d. spot and the forward quotation was lower by 3/16d. to 18 1/2d. Little general selling and small support.

New York silver prices were not fixed but Montreal futures declined 10 to 30 points. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 1/4. The local market was quiet with heavy selling in silver while gold was steady.

GOLD			
Ready	.....	34	7 6
Magsar	.....	34	8 0
Posh	.....	34	8 3
SILVER			
Ready	.....	46	14 0
Magsar	.....	46	14 0
Posh	.....	46	15 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Dec. 11.

December	.....	42.00—30
March	.....	43.10—10
May	.....	42.90—10

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Dec. 13.

All markets were easier on Saturday. The outstanding feature is the pressure from Southern Hemisphere countries who seem very anxious to get rid of a portion of their exportable surplus prior to the heavy crop movement next month and before the U.S.A. winter crop becomes a major influence. The local market was fairly steady and quotations were as under:—

Linseed May	.....	7 11 3
Wheat January	.....	5 0 9
Wheat May	.....	4 14 3

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Dec. 11.

January £11-15-0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Dec 13

Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	.....	31	1 0
Highest	.....	31	3 3
Lowest	.....	31	1 6
Closing	.....	31	3 3
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	.....	35	4 0
Highest	.....	35	6 0
Lowest	.....	35	1 6
Closing	.....	35	6 0
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening	.....	19	12 0
Highest	.....	19	13 3
Lowest	.....	19	10 6
Closing	.....	19	13 3
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	.....	20	5 0
Highest	.....	20	7 3
Lowest	.....	20	5 0
Closing	.....	20	7 3

New York Sugar

New York, Dec. 11

March	2.33+3.
May	2.34+3.
July	2.35+2.
September	2.35+1.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Ready Java Rs. 15-9-0.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5-13-6.
Shipment April-June Rs. 5-14-6.
Kesar Rs. 11-4-0.
Saraya Rs. 11-2-0.
Java spot F.7.00.

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

December	91 1/2d.
March	92 1/2d.
July	93 3/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Dec. 11.

December	dol 0.94 1/8
May	dol 0.91 1/2
July	dol 0.85 1/2

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Yellow Metal	.....	40	8 0
Copper sheets	.....	43	0 0

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Wheat	5,933 cwts.
Linseed	361 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	159 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,158 cwts.
Groundnuts	18,737 cwts.
Castorseed	199 cwts.
Rice	47,933 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,295 cwts.
Cottonseed	2,233 cwts.
Gram	1,997 cwts.
Joowar	108 cwts.
Barley	1,095 cwts.
Bajree	4,200 cwts.
Indian Sugar	1,705 cwts.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 165 3/4; highest 166; lowest 165 1/8, closing 165 3/8.

Broach J/A. op. 168 1/2; highest 168 1/2; lowest 167 1/2; closing 167 7/8

Oomra D/J. op 149 3/8; highest 149 3/8; lowest 148; closing 148

Oomra March op 149 1/2; highest 149 1/2; lowest 148; closing 148 1/2.

Oomra May op. 150 1/2; highest 150 1/2; lowest 149 1/2; closing 150.

Bengal D/J. op. 128 1/4, highest 128 1/2; lowest 128 1/4; closing 128 1/4.

Bengal March op. 129 1/4, highest 129 1/4; lowest 129; closing 129 1/4.

Teji/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-12-37) Rs. 3 3/8.

Teji/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 12 3/4

Teji/Mandi for Broach July/August (30-6-38) Rs. 10 1/4.

SHARE BAZAR TO REMAIN CLOSED ON TUESDAY

Bombay, Dec. 13.

As anticipated, we are informed by the Secretary of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association as under:—

"The forward market in shares will remain closed to-morrow (Tuesday) for clearance of December Settlement.'

The drastic fall in the prices of speculative shares resulted in heavy losses to operators who find it difficult to pay up their full obligations. It is feared that several Brokers will have to pay from their own pockets as some of the clients have sustained extensive losses and are not in a position to pay.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 13.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100/4
3 per cent 1951/54 102/8
4 per cent 1947 103/8
6 per cent U P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent C P N Cash 98/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/6
4 per cent 1948 Bonds 108/4
4 per cent 1960/70 113/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/8
5 per cent 1939/44 104/14
6 per cent 1940/43 107/14
5 per cent 1938/40 Loan 102/9

TAX FREES.

per cent 1953/63 112/4
per cent 1955 123
5 per cent 1945/55 120/12
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore 103

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 110
4 per cent N Deb 1974 109
5 per cent M Deb 1949 118/8
5 per cent 1954 131/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 131/8

Market quiet.

The securities market was quiet. Current settlement quoted for 3 1/2 per cent at Rs. 98/5 and the next at Rs. 98/3

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Dec. 13.

B. C. RATES—
T. T. D. D. 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 266 1/4
Bank's buying T T 264 1/8
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,100
Bank's buying T T 1,120
JAPAN—
Bank selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 3/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 5/8
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 5/8
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 92 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.99.81 11th instant
Japan/London 1/2 13th instant.
Hongkong/London [illegible]/3 1/16 13th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 13th instant.
Java/London 8.96 1/8 13th instant.
London/Paris 147.07 11th instant.
London/Belgium 29.40 3/4 11th instant
London/Switzerland 21.61 11th instant
London/Berlin 12.40 1/4 11th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.40 11th instant.
London/New York 4.99.80 11th instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.99 3/8 11th instant.
London/Italy 95.15 11th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6-19-10 10th instant.
Gold £6-19-10 11th instant.
Silver London Ready 18 15/16 10th instant.
Silver London Ready 18 13/16 11th instant.
Silver London Forward 18 11/16 10th instant.
Silver London Forward 18 1/2 11th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 10th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 11th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 7/8 per cent 10th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 7/8 per cent 11th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 10th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 11th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Dec. 11.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Forn. Power Com.	5
Amr. Forn. Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	23
Electric Power and Light 7 p.c. Pfd	45
Electric Bono Common	11
Columbia Gas	9
American Tel. and Tel.	149 1/2
Western Union Telg	26
Canadian Pacific Rly.	8
New York Central Rly.	19 3/4
U. S. Rubber	27
Imp. Oil of Canada	18
Bethelehem Steel	57
United S. Steel	57 1/2
Amr. Rolling Mills	20
Anaconda Copper Mining	32
Int Nickel of Canada	43 3/4
General Motors	34 1/2
General Electric	43 1/4
Union Carbide	74 1/4
Socony Oil	15 1/4
St. Oil of N. J. Oil	65
Amr. Tob B.	65
Chase Bank	29 1/2
National City Bank	26 1/2
Boeing Airplane	29

Market stagnant but firm. The recurring selling bouts disclose inherently strong situation and indicate that reactionary market is merely an interruption but not reversal of current uptrend. Narrow trading range is probable in the immediate future awaiting indications of New Year improvement in business. Turnover 390,000 shares.

Powers Of Nature To Wreck Plans Of Man In Cotton

Bombay, Dec 13

Messrs. Breul and Co. state:—

In view of the importance at present being attached to prospective crop legislation in America next season, we think that the following few figures may be of interest to our friends:—

	CARRY-OVER (beginning of Season) American.	Others.	American All Growths.	Middling Lowest price Acreage picked.	N. Y. Spot
1932-33	13,449	4,386	17,835	35,939	5.70
1933-34	11,783	4,773	15,556	29,978	8.65
1934-35	10,921	6,356	17,277	26,978	10.65
1935-36	9,004	5,534	14,538	27,335	10.65
1936-37	6,995	6,111	13,106	20,028	11.18
1937-38	6,108	6,721	12,829	33,736	(??)
1938-39	11,754*	9,321*	21,075*	(??)	(??)

*Estimate based on supply and consumption outlook for this season.

A study of these figures establishes clearly the power of Nature to wreck the plans of man, for whereas human agency succeeded in reducing in four years (from the beginning of 1933-34 to the beginning of the present season) the carry-over of American Cotton by no less than 5,600,000 bales through the means of one plough-up and subsequent acreage control, nature wiped out this success within a few months with the result that at the end of this season the position promises to be much the same as it was before President Roosevelt applied the alleged corrective.

This experience does not give us very much confidence in the ability of man to defeat nature, and consequently we do not think that the re-introduction of crop control will necessarily adjust the laws of supply and demand, but assuming an acreage in the States next season limited by Law to a maximum of 27 million acres and giving a yield equivalent only to the average of the last six years, namely 201 lbs. per acre, we arrive at a crop of 12 million bales, a figure which would not make any serious demand on the potential carry-over from this season.

The figures for other Growths are not without their lesson, for they establish the fact that the increase in the prospective total carry-over at the end of this season compared with 1933-34 is made up entirely of growths other than American. As crop control in America is to be reintroduced, one should not lose sight of the fact that it was such control which in recent years encouraged the increased cultivation of other growths; if therefore America is going to hold a large portion of the present crop for a price of 9 or 12 cents in addition to cutting production, where is the incentiv for other countries to curtail production?

Unless means can be found to increase consumption very appreciably, the weight of Cotton must act as a brake to advances for months to come, and we do not note any signs on the part of World politicians to put their heads together in an effort to find ways and means to overcome the barriers to an expansion of International Trade. On the contrary the trend appears to be to make individual Nations more and more self-supporting.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, Dec. 13.

		Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI—				
Tata	Per lb.	0	7	0
Textile	"	0	7	9
Bradbury	"	0	7	3
E. D. S. Group	"	0	7	3
Sasoon	"	0	7	3
Century	"	0	7	0
Toyo Podar	"	0	7	9
Simplex	"	0	7	3
Madhusudan	"	0	7	4½
Long Cloth (full weight In 36—38) 92½ 93½—				
Mahal Brand	"	0	10	0
Madari Brand	"	0	9	9
Daud Saheb	"	0	9	9
Hindustan 8605	"	0	10	6
Hindustan 8705	"	0	10	6
Long Cloth (Light Weight) No. 5202/5303—				
Kurla	"	0	10	0
Idsu	"	0	10	0
Long Cloth X Quality.—				
Apollo	"	0	9	7½
Century	"	0	9	6
Jam	"	0	10	9
Textile	"	0	9	9
Spring	"	0	9	9
Madhusudan	"	0	9	7½
Victoriya	"	0	9	3
Long Cloth Satin Calander 34—42 In.—				
Textile (Hand)	"	0	9	3
Spring (Merchant)	"	0	9	3
Century (Bugal)	"	0	9	1½
Pehlad Siwala	"	0	9	0
Hindustan (Tiger)	"	0	9	6
Western 81 1/2—92 1/2 (Circus Horse)	"	0	9	3
Madhusudan	"	0	9	1½
Tijuri	"	0	9	6
Bharat Mill	"	0	9	0
Sundri	"	0	9	3
Jubil	"	0	3	4½
Hight Class Long Cloth (Edsu Mill)—				
8851—351	per piece	6	10	0
9821—656	"	6	4	0
1200—181	"	5	11	0
542—352	"	7	1	0
4141—657	"	6	10	0
1400—191	"	6	0	0
548—353	"	7	8	0
9191—658	"	7	2	0
Long Cloth Vegitable—				
Apollo	per lb.	0	8	10½
Idsu	"	0	8	10½
Century	"	0	8	7½
Madhusudan	"	0	8	9
Salita—				
1215 Idsu	"	0	8	6
1215 Madhusudan	"	0	8	6
1215 Sasoon	"	0	8	6
AAA Billi	"	7	6	0
Dhoties 7—8—9 Yards—				
Spring Mill (Balance)	per lb.	0	10	6
Crown	"	0	10	3
Hindustan	"	0	10	3
Dhoties 10 Yards.—				
Spring Mill (Balance)		0	9	9
Hindustan		0	10	3
Crown 4310	"	0	10	3
Gin Coloured—				
B 1515 Ratilal	per piece	7	14	0
1415 Ratilal	"	7	1	0
779	"	8	10	0
4141	"	8	10	0
Spring	"	8	10	0
979 Kohinoor	"	7	2	0
M. B. W.	"	8	4	0
Dhoti Mahim. 44x10—				
115 Victoria	"	1	4	6
2142 Western	"	1	6	9
Lepad Big Size—				
Crown	per lb.	0	9	6
Hindustan	"	0	9	4½
Apollo	"	0	9	3
Edsoo	"	0	9	3
Spring	"	0	9	4½
Tex	"	0	9	4½
Century	"	0	9	3
Madhusudan	"	0	9	3
Lepad Small Size—				
Century	"	0	9	0
Madhusudan	"	0	9	0
Tex	"	0	9	1½
Spring	"	0	9	1½
Dakdi Yard. 12—13—14—				
9710 Kamala	"	0	10	3
8712 Madhusudan	"	0	10	4½
5250 E. Keshri	"	2	5	3
8712 Kalyan	"	0	10	6
8712 Shri Nivas	"	0	10	6
9250 Kohinoor	"	2	4	6
9250 Madhusudan	"	2	1	0

PRICES SAG ON CALCUTTA EXCHANGE

Calcutta, Dec. 10.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co. have issued the following report:—

The period under review manifested a melancholy aspect in all the leading counters on the Stock Exchange the prices all round sagged as a result of steady recession in price of Indian Iron and Steel. Operations in Iron and Steel shares have cast their shadow over all other sections of the market and the turnover has been extremely meagre. When we take into account the ruling price of pig iron and the sound position of the concern for another two years, this sudden drop in prices of Indian Iron and Steel is absolutely unjustifiable. There is neither rhyme nor reason in this day-to-day decline in prices of steel shares. It is true silver scare came and is now practically subsided but the rot set in Iron and Steel share prices has not been arrested. The market psychology is very queer and the bears at present command the market. It is true the general sentiment all round is bearish but the Calcutta Markets have become a 'bear's den.' It is sickening—nay nauseating—to watch operations on the local stock exchange as the slogan is sell, sell and sell. The bulls and genuine investors have naturally become nervous and unloaded their commitments. The prices in metal shares and coal section in particular have been adversely affected by this downward trend of prices in Indian Iron.

JUTE

There was little doing in this section. The interest in Jute section has completely waned and stray transactions in higher priced leaders revealed a drop of about 10 points. Kamarhatty were quoted at 430. Kanknarrah at 355, Anglo-India at 280, Dalhousie at 295, Budge-Budge at 234 Belvedere at 320. Auckland at 158, Standard at 250, Gourpore at 535, Lawnsdowne at 143, Orient at 130, Fort William at 200, Fort Gloster at 430, Nahati at 279, Baranagore at 115, Howrah fluctuated between 47 and 48, National 20/8 Olive 21/8, Birla 17/8, Reliance 58.

COAL

The trading conditions are excellent but the nervousness brought about by bear raids in Indian Iron shares is responsible for a little weakness in coal shares. Bengal coal moving upto 355 were marked down to 342. Equitable moving upto 59 dropped back to 37/12, Harriladih to 15/12, New Beerbhoom to 20, Dhemo main to 12/4, Nazira to 9, North Damuda to 7, West Jamuria to 28/8.

COTTON

Dunbar were as low as 147, New Victoria ordinary Rs. 1, Kesoram 6/12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Indian Iron and Steel recorded a drop of about five rupees during the period under review. Both sided fluctuations were noticeable during week's trading the closing prices being the lowest touched. On Friday evening Iron were no better than Rs. 30/4, Steel Corporation of Bengal were on offer at 6/6, Prefat 81, Burn and Co. ordinary found sellers at 264, Indian Galvanizing changed hands at 22/4, Hukumchand Steel ordinary were good at 10/8, Deferred at 2/1, Indian Standard Wagon were recorded at 45/8, Marshalls at 1/7, Britannia Engineering at 1, Kumardhubi Engineering Pref. at 77. In mining and oil shares Burma Corporation fluctuated between 7/11 and 8. Consolidated Tin on report of a shilling dividend firmer up to 6/8, Indian Copper hovered round 2/6, British Ceylon Corporation firm done at 6/10, B. B. Petrol at [illegible] Indian Cables came to business at [illegible] Dunlop Rubber ordinary at 6/12, B. C. Ordinary found sellers at 5/12, Madnapore Zamindary done at 34, Indian Malleable Casting ordinary were done at 5/8, Dalmia ordinary found sellers at Rs. 11, Deferred at Rs. 3/1, Preference at 99, Triton Insurance were marked at 250, Bengal Paper at 103/8, Bengal Timber at 172/8, Bengal Telephone ordinary at 19, Reserve Bank moved in the region of 12[illegible]

BOMBAY YARN PRICE

Bombay, Dec 13

Yarn No.	Dec. Rs.	Feb. Rs.	Apl. Rs.
10½s.	133	130	128
20½s.	165	163	161

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1937

Tennyson's XI Want 81 For Victory

India's Position Improved By Later Batsmen

SECOND TEST MATCH IN BOMBAY

VALUABLE STAND BY VINOO MANKAD AND BANNERJEE

SCORES:—

India 1st Innings	*153*
Tennyson's XI 1st Innings	*191*
India 2nd Innings	*208*
Tennyson's XI 2nd Innings (for 4 wickets)	*90*

The second unofficial Test match entered on a very interesting stage on Monday, when at the close of play Lord Tennyson's team had to make on the fourth day 81 runs to win. Four of their good bats had gone back at this stage. Things were more interesting earlier in the tourists' innings as the telegraph showed at the departure of the third man only a credit of 20. Matters, however, improved, and when the teams retired for the day the English side was at the 90 mark with six wickets in hand.

All responsibility now lies on the shoulders of the Indian attack. They can rise to the required heights, as in Tennyson's first innings they accounted for the last six men for 82. The bowlers must dismiss the same number of men on Tuesday, though, for not more than eighty. They will be fresh, and the batsmen will be called upon to play themselves in once more. Everything and all can happen. "The Chronicle" hopes to record a victory for India. We, also, wish our opponents good luck.

The stands held a few thousands less, than on Sunday—Monday took several to duty. In any case, it was fully a crowd of over twenty thousand that watched India continue her second innings. Feelings were gloomy, and dull weather conditions did not rob bad forebodings of any depression. The overnight's total was 68 for 4. There was nothing to cheer about, when Mushtaq Ali practically threw his wicket away for the addition of one. The next two associations only crept to 103. One of the dismissals was a wicket thrown away. This was Amar Singh's. This player attempted a silly single, and was run out. The risk was a grievous fault. The Prince of Patiala and Vinoo Mankad then started the holding up of India's flag and with some bright cricket added 30. Then came the face saving stand of the innings, the penultimate pair changed India's position. Bannerjee and Vinoo Mankad gave their side 60. Bannerjee, once Bengal's No. 1, proved that he deserved a higher placing in the batting order, and Vinoo Mankad that he possessed true Test cricket temperament. This pair with cautious and painstaking play got to 195. The innings eventually closed at 208. This asked from Tennyson's team 171, if they desired victory. When they entered on their effort to do this, the atmosphere was tense with excitement. This turned to jubilation when J. H. Parks was dismissed at 7. Caps, handkerchiefs and newspapers were thrown in the air when J. Hardstaff and N. W. D. Yardley followed Parks at 13 and 20. Things toned down after this, and W. J. Edrich and J. Langridge collected 53 for the next association, the latter leaving at 73. Incidentally, it should be mentioned, that Edrich was in wrong company. His place was with the 'outs' on the Club House Verandah, as he ought to have been Amar Singh's second dismissal, two balls after Parks left. Here Vinoo Mankad committed his single mistake in a great all round display. He dropped a tolerably easy catch off Edrich's bat. As mentioned above stumps were drawn with Tennyson's men at 90. Coming to bowling performances, Gover and Wellard shared laurels, 5 and 4 wickets for 88 and 61 respectively were their figures. Amar Singh showed some of his correct form on Monday afternoon. He fully expects to top this performance on Tuesday morning.

Vinoo Mankad, as has been reported on all sides, was the outstanding bat of the day. This new Indian all-rounder is capable of great things, and will be heard of more and more in big cricket, if jealousies and intrigue do not shoot him out of the firmament of cricket stars.

DETAILS OF GAME

Vinoo Mankad and Mushtaq Ali, who were the unbeaten Indian bats on Sunday, resumed their innings to-day at 11-5 a.m.

Gover, who was given charge of the bowling at the Marine Drive end drew early blood, when he clean bowled Mushtaq Ali. The Indore batsman attempted a stroke that was absolutely unwarranted at this critical stage of the match and suffered the fate he deserved, (69—5—11).

Wellard was put on to bowl from the Club House end.

Qamruddin came to the crease next to join Vinoo Mankad and India's hopes were now centred on this pair.

The batsmen more or less closed up and could not be induced to hit. Runs came slowly. Gover and Wellard both sent down a maiden over each.

The Jamnagar batsman passed his individual 40 with a nice cut for a four off Wellard, which incidentally gave India their 80. This meant that Vinoo Mankad had contributed half of India's total.

Qamruddin Sent Back.

Just when there was an anticipation of a stand between Qamruddin and Vinoo Mankad, the former in trying to pull Wellard mistimed his stroke and was smartly snapped up by Gibb behind the wickets. Qamruddin, who did so well against the tourists at Karachi, was expected to rise to the occasion at this juncture. He was never confident in his short spell. (88—6—6).

Amar Singh became associated with his Jamnagar colleague, Vinoo Mankad. Some quick work between the wickets was pulling the score steadily up.

Just before the 100, Tennyson brought about the first change in his bowling this morning, when he called upon Pope to bowl in place of Wellard. The Derbyshire right-hand fast medium-pace bowler started by keeping a good length and making the ball come quickly off the pitch. However, Vinoo Mankad took 1 off his fifth ball and sent up India's first 100 and his own 50.

Brilliant Exception.

At present amongst a bunch of batting failures, Vinoo was an exception—a brilliant exception indeed. He scored with varied strokes never forsaking precaution, which was imperative for India in her present difficult situation.

The 100 had been reached after the innings had been in progress for 147 minutes, while Vinoo Mankad took 12 minutes less in earning his individual 50.

Amar Singh Run Out.

Three runs later Amar Singh, in attempting a silly single, was run out. The risk was unasked for, Amar Singh throwing away his wicket in this manner, (103—7—4).

Things were certainly depressing for India at this stage. The Yuvraj of Patiala came in at the fall of the seventh wicket.

His first scoring stroke was a 2 off Worthington, who was bowling from the Marine Drive end. Vinoo Mankad, with a single, sent him to face Pope, whose third ball the Yuvraj sent to the rails past mid-on. The next ball gave him another four and the Yuvraj passed his individual 10.

At 114 Gover came on for a second spell of bowling and the Prince from Patiala, who had crossed over with a single just previously, drove him to the stands for 3. The rate of scoring was now faster than what it had been so far in the innings. With a well-placed shot for a four through the slips, Vinoo Mankad raised the total to 120, while another single put him in his sixties. Tennyson failed to take a difficult catch given to him in the slips by Vinoo Mankad at this time.

Pope made way for Wellard, who was tried for a second time at 132.

With the addition of three runs the Yuvraj of Patiala was caught at square-leg off Gover. He had contributed a fast but useful 22. In the Yuvraj, Gover had a third victim, fall into his leg-trap, 135—8—22.

Life For Bannerjee.

Bannerjee, who filled the vacancy was very nearly trapped in the same way. Gover's next ball he shot for a four. Vinoo Mankad, who was facing Wellard earned his 70 with a nice boundary stroke, which got away between the men in the slips. Wellard had given 7 runs to the Jamnagar bat in this over and with two singles off Gover, he carried the total to 150.

Bannerjee, when he was 6, and the Indian side 156, in swiping the ball to leg, gave a very high catch to Edrich, who had to make up considerable ground to reach the ball. This the fieldsman did but fell in holding the ball. Pope returned to the attack at 159 and sent down a maiden over to Bannerjee. Langridge, the Sussex all-rounder, was the second change at the same total. This was the English skipper's first departure from fast bowling as Langridge sent down slow left-hand deliveries.

India's total at lunch, was 168 for 8, Vinoo Mankad and Bannerjee were together with 77 and 15 respectively to their individual credit. Both men, who had grave responsibilities on their shoulders displayed the utmost caution, Bannerjee was only scoring off absolute loose balls, otherwise he kept his end up.

Resuming after lunch Bannerjee faced Gover, who allowed 7 runs in his over, 5 to Bannerjee and 2 to Vinoo Mankad. With these points Bannerjee reached his 20. Wellard bowled from the Club House end. Bannerjee swiped the ball for a four and gave his side 180. He followed it up by driving Gover's next ball past mid-off for another boundary. A very nice ninth-wicket stand was almost dissolved due to some misunderstanding in running between the wickets, the Jamnagar batsman rushing back to his crease just in time. Bannerjee, with 3 to leg off Wellard, reached his individual 30. Runs were coming in at a fairly quick pace now and Tennyson brought on Langridge from the Marine Drive end.

It was Wellard who brought about the end of this valuable partnership, when after conceding a four to Bannerjee, he bowled him with his last ball. Bannerjee, who though he came in No. 10, played more like an opening bat and his fast contribution of 36 was beyond value to India. He reached the boundary four times, (195—9—36).

This partnership yielded 60 runs.

Mohd. Nissar was the last man in 2 past mid-on from Vinoo Mankad's bat off Wellard raised India's total to 200 in 242 minutes. It was pleasing to see Nissar not only keeping his end up but scoring 8 runs off Gover.

India's second innings was closed at 208, when Vinoo Mankad was bowled by Wellard. The Jamnagar bat, who was the hero of the innings coming in at the fast fall, remained till the end and gave his 88. Except for the difficult chance at 60, Mankad's effort was flawless. He executed strokes on all sides of the wicket and played as carefully as any one could desire. He fully justified his inclusion in the Test team. His principal strokes were 7 fours.

Gover had the biggest bag of wickets, taking 5 for 88. Wellard dismissed 4 for 61.

Requiring 171 runs to win, J. H. Parks, and W. J. Edrich opened the tourists' second innings at 3-55 p.m., the former striking Nissar. After taking a 2, Parks snicked Nissar for another brace through the slips but a very faulty overthrow by Mohd. Saeed gave the batsman additional 3 runs. Thus Nissar's first over was debited with 7 runs.

Amar Singh, who was put on from the opposite end, got his first victim with his first ball, Parks cocking up a fast one to Mohd. Saeed, who made no mistake (7—1—7).

J. Hardstaff followed Parks. Amar Singh should have dismissed Edrich with his fifth ball but for Vinoo Mankad, who dropped an easy catch at square-leg. A boundary to leg by Hardstaff gave the English side 10. Nissar conceded the points.

Amar Singh continued his good beginning and with his third delivery of his second over he had Hardstaff completely beaten. Things were now auspicious for India, (13—2—4).

This vacancy was filled by N. W. D. Yardley. Tennyson's men in 20 minutes, got an equivalent number of runs. Of these Nissar had conceded 16 runs in three overs, while Amar Singh figures, 3 overs, 2 maiden, 3 runs and 2 wickets.

Amar Nath was brought on at 20, probably for the benefit of Yardley, whom he had bowled on three previous occasions. Merchant was correct again and Yardley was clean bowled with the fifth ball giving his side only 2, (20—3—2).

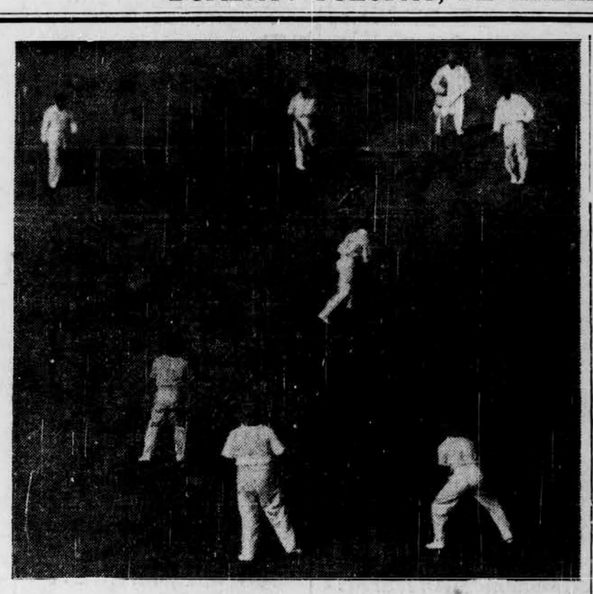
J. Langridge with Edrich formed the fourth pair and with a four off Amar Nath, the latter reached his 10.

Bannerjee was the fourth bowler to be tried. He took the leather from Amar Singh. Amar Nath was kept going at the other end. Critics could not understand Merchant's purpose in this, as a change at the other end was also indicated. The attack was changing hands quickly and at 35 the change asked for came when Nissar took over the Club House end from Amar Nath. After bowling 2 overs Bannerjee gave place to Amar Singh. The latter, when he came on, bowled to a leg-trap but Edrich was too wary. He sent down 2 maiden overs to the Middlesex batsman.

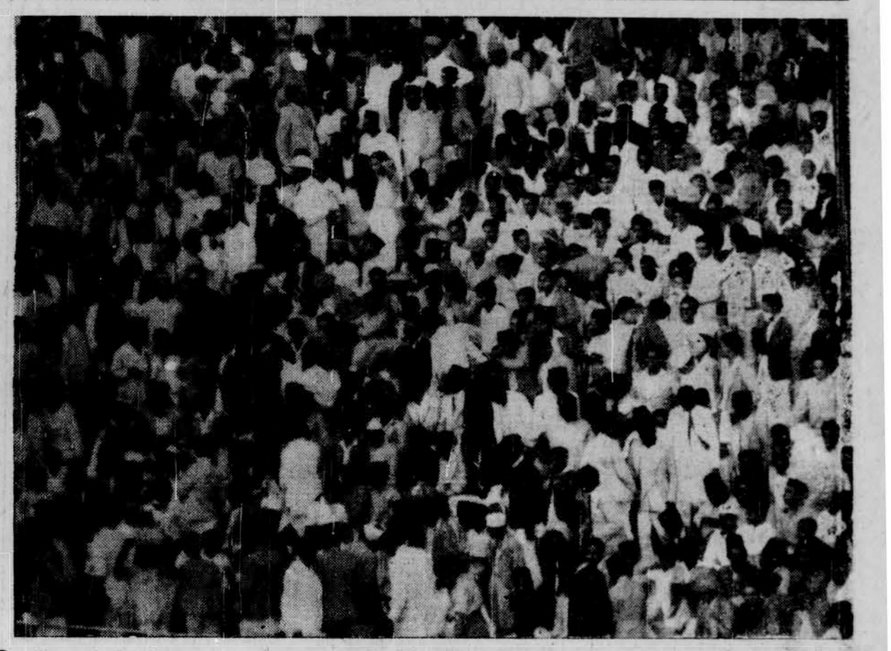
At tea the tourists had made 46 for the loss of 3 batsmen, Edrich and Langridge being 27 and 5 respectively.

Tea being taken, the match was resumed at 4-20 p.m. The Yuvraj of Patiala failing to take his place in the field, Kadri acting for him. Amar Singh operated from the Marine Drive end and gave Langridge 4. This hoisted the 50 of the innings in 67 minutes. Vinoo Mankad from the opposite side sent down a maiden over to Edrich. This bowler's slow work with the ball worried the batsmen at the crease. India's fielding in the tourists' second innings was keener and showed considerable improvement on their first showing. Edrich with a single got to his 30. Vinoo Mankad's mistake in dropping him in Amar Singh's first over was proving costly. The telegraph signalled 60 at 4-37 p.m. Runs were being taken off India's bowling at this stage, and the tourists were climbing steadily towards their desired goal, 171. Mohmed Nissar was seen in action again at 69. Four runs followed then Langridge obstructed a straight delivery from him to give India her fourth wicket and Nissar his first. The outgoing batsman had worthily supported Edrich and this association had enriched the visitor's credit by 53, (73—4—17). T. S. Worthington kept Edrich's company next.

Vinoo Mankad after 7 overs was taken off and Amar Singh took the ball at 77. A maiden over followed. Three from the Derbyshire player gave his side 80. Nissar was the donor of the points. Towards the end of the day Bannerjee was entrusted with the ball. A rising scond ball of his was hit by Edrich to the stands on the leg side. This gave the striking batsman 50. He had now been at the wicket for 105 minutes. A delivery of Amar Nath's let pass by Hindlekar behind the stumps for one bye gave the visitors 90. At this score play was stopped. Edrich was with 51 and Worthington had 6.



Amar Singh Bowls out J. Hardstaff.



Portion of the huge crowd witnessing the "Test" Match from the public stand, on Sunday.

Langridge ducking from a fast ball off Nissar.

INDIA XI—2nd Innings.

V. M. Merchant, c Wellard, b Gover	1
D. D. Hindleker, c Pope, b Gover	12
Mankad, b Wellard	88
L. Amar Nath, b Wellard	1
Mohd. Saeed, c Tennyson, b Gover	9
Mushtaq Ali, b Gover	11
Qamruddin, c Gibbs, b Wellard	6
Amar Singh, run out	4
Yuvraj of Patiala, c Wellard b Gover	22
S. Bannerjee, b Wellard	36
Mohd. Nissar, (not out)	8
Extras	10
Total	208

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gover	27	4	88	5
Wellard	23.2	3	61	4
Edrich	2	0	10	0
Pope	9	2	31	0
Worthington	2	0	5	0
Langridge	2	0	3	0

FALL OF WICKETS:—1 for 6; 2|19, 3|20, 4|37, 5|69, 6|88, 7|103, 8|135, 9|195, 10|208.

TENNYSON'S XI—2nd Innings.

J. H. Parks, c. Mohmad Saeed b. Amar Singh	7
W. J. Edrich, batting	51
J. Hardstaff, b. Amar Singh	4
N. W. D. Yardley, b. Amar Nath	2
J. Langridge, l.b.w., b. Mohd Nissar	17
T. S. Worthington, batting	6
Extras	3
Total (for 4 wickets)	90

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